

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XIX—NUMBER 2.
WHOLE NUMBER 944.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1881.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.

THE "PEABODY-MARTINI" RIFLE

THE LEADING MILITARY RIFLE OF THE WORLD.

IDENTICAL WITH THE ENGLISH "MARTINI-HENRY," EXCEPT IN THE CARTRIDGE CHAMBER AND EXTRACTOR.

The "Peabody-Martini" has greater range and is easier of manipulation than the "Martini-Henry."

The "Martini-Henry" is the regulation arm of Great Britain.

The "Peabody-Martini" is the regulation arm of the Ottoman Empire, and large numbers of them are in use in other countries.

600,000 of these rifles were purchased by the Turkish Government from the Providence Tool Company, and used with wonderful effect in the Russo-Turkish War.

The French Commission of Ordnance and Line Officers, after a year and a half spent in trials and investigations of various kinds of rifles, unanimously concluded that the "Martini-Henry" was the best Military rifle submitted to them.

The "Peabody-Martini" rifle is manufactured only by the PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY. The English model, "Martini Henry," chambered for the Boxer cartridge, manufactured, if desired.

Army and Navy Officers, Adjutant Generals of States, Agents of Foreign Governments, and all others wishing to purchase the best rifles, are invited to correspond with the manufacturers of the "Peabody-Martini."

Officers wishing to procure a sample military rifle can do so at a special rate.

General WHISTLER, writing from Fort Keogh, Montana, Feb. 16, 1881, says, in reference to the "Peabody-Martini": "I have used your rifle frequently this winter on game, and think it is the best breech-loader I have ever had in my hands."

LARGE QUANTITIES OF RIFLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND. CAPACITY OF WORKS, 800 FINISHED RIFLES PER DAY.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET AND FULL INFORMATION SENT ON APPLICATION.

PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY,

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, U. S. A.



THE ACCOMPANYING ILLUSTRATION REPRESENTS A MUSKET CALIBRE GATLING GUN MOUNTED ON A TRIPOD. THIS GUN FIRES OVER ONE THOUSAND SHOTS PER MINUTE, WITH GREAT ACCURACY, AND IS THE MOST RAPID FIRING GUN IN THE WORLD. IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION (AND NOT LIABLE TO GET OUT OF ORDER.

THE GATLING IS ALSO MOUNTED ON GUN CARRIAGES, AND CAN EASILY BE TRANSFERRED TO THE RAIL OF A SHIP OR BOW OF A SMALL BOAT.

ALL CALIBRES FROM 0.43 INCH TO 1.45 INCH ARE MADE.

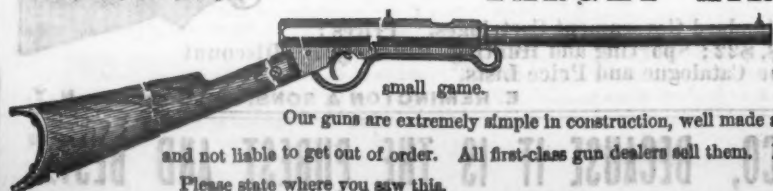
FOR PRICE AND FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

GATLING GUN COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

Prices—\$9, \$10 and \$12.

TARGET AIR GUNS.



Especially adapted for Target Practice.

Equally suited for touching up trespassing cats and dogs, killing rats and

Our guns are extremely simple in construction, well made and handsomely finished; easily operated, and shoot with force and accuracy and not liable to get out of order. All first-class gun dealers sell them. Illustrated circular sent on application. Address the manufacturer,

Please state where you saw this.

H. M. QUACKENBUSH, Herkimer, N. Y.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XIX. NUMBER 8.
WHOLE NUMBER 941.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1881.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR
SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENT

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

Branch Office, 1411 G Street, Washington.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

BELOW, in the official orders directed to the two Services, and in the other documents which accompany them, will be found the story of the sad calamity which befell this country on the night of Monday, the 19th day of September. About ten minutes after ten o'clock, President Garfield woke from a quiet sleep, after a day in which his rallying powers had given just the faintest ray of hope that he might somehow marvellously struggle up again, at least for a time, from the rigors which for several days had told that death was near. He cried out, on awaking, to Gen. Swaim that he had a terrible pain over the heart; but almost immediately he became unconscious, and when Dr. Bliss hurried across the corridor, it was only to say "He is dying." He ceased to breathe twenty-five minutes later.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1881.

General Orders No. 71.

The following order of the Secretary of War announces to the Army the death of James A. Garfield, the President of the United States:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1881.

With profound sorrow the Secretary of War announces to the Army that James A. Garfield, President of the United States, died at Elberon, N. J., at twenty-five minutes before eleven o'clock in the evening of September 19, 1881. The great grief which is felt by the nation at the untimely death of the President will be especially felt by the Army, in whose service he bore so conspicuous a part during the war of the rebellion. In him the Army has lost a beloved commander-in-chief, friend and former comrade. Proper honors will be paid to the memory of the late Chief Magistrate of the nation at headquarters of each military department and division and at each military station. The General of the Army will give the necessary instructions for carrying this into effect.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

On the day after the receipt of this order at the headquarters of military commands in the field and at each military station and at the Military Academy at West Point the troops and cadets will be paraded at ten o'clock A. M., and the order read to them, after which all labor for the day will cease.

At dawn of day thirteen guns will be fired at each military post, and afterward at intervals of thirty minutes between the rising and setting of the sun a single gun, and at the close of the day a national salute of thirty-eight guns. The national flag will be displayed at half staff at the headquarters of the several military divisions and departments and at all military stations until the remains of the late Chief Magistrate are consigned to their final resting-place at Cleveland, Ohio.

The officers of the Army of the United States will wear the badge of mourning on the left arm and on their swords, and the colors of the regiments will be put in mourning for the period of six months. The following officers of the Army will, with a like number of officers of the Navy selected for the purpose, compose the guard of honor and accompany the remains of their late Commander-in-Chief from the national capital to Cleveland, Ohio, and continue with them until they are consigned to their last resting place: The General of the Army, Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, Quartermaster-Gen. M. C. Meigs, Adj.-Gen. R. C. Drum and Inspector-Gen. D. B. Sackett. By command of Gen. Sherman.

R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General.

A subsequent order assigns the Lieutenant-General also to this duty, he having arrived in Washington.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20, 1881.

General Order No. 72.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

"The Secretary of War announces to the Army that upon the death of James A. Garfield, President of the United States, Chester A. Arthur, Vice President, on the 20th day of September, 1881, at his residence, in the city of New York, took the oath of office as President of the United States, to which office he succeeded by virtue of the Constitution. President Arthur has entered upon the discharge of his official duties."

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

By command of General Sherman:
R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1881.

General Order.

The officers and men of the Navy and the Marine Corps of the United States are hereby notified that President Garfield died at Long Branch on the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock and 40 minutes P. M. Under the Constitution and laws of the Government Chester A. Arthur, then Vice-President, duly took the oath as President of the United States, and has entered upon the duties of that office. As President and Commander-in-Chief of the Navy of the United States, he will be obeyed and respected by all persons connected with this Department. It is becoming that, at a time when the heart of the nation is heavy with grief, a proper expression should be given to the respect and affection so sincerely and universally entertained for the memory of the wise, patriotic and noble Chief Magistrate who has departed this life under circumstances so distressing. To this end the officers of the Navy will see to it that all honors and ceremonies befitting the occasion are observed by their respective commands, in accordance with the regulations of the Service.

The offices of the Department will remain closed for all business during the time the remains of the President shall be in state at the Capitol.

WILLIAM H. HUNT,
Secretary of the Navy.

Special Order.

The officers of the Navy and Marine residing in Washington will assemble in full dress uniform, at the Navy Department, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at half-past 2 P. M., for the purpose of proceeding to the Baltimore and Potomac

depot to receive and escort the remains of the late President Garfield to the Capitol.

THE AUTOPSY.

The following official bulletin was prepared by the surgeons who have been in attendance upon the late President, with others joined with them:

By previous arrangement a post mortem examination of the body of President Garfield was made this afternoon in the presence and with the assistance of Drs. Hamilton, Agnew, Bliss, Barnes, Woodward, Reyburn, Andrew H. Smith, of Elberon, and Acting Assistant Surgeon D. S. Lamb, of the Army Medical Museum, Washington. The operation was performed by Dr. Lamb. It was found that the ball, after fracturing the right eleventh rib, had passed through the spinal column in front of the spinal canal, fracturing the body of the first lumbar vertebra, driving a number of small fragments of bone into the adjacent soft parts and lodging below the pancreas, about two inches and a half to the left of the spine and behind the peritoneum, where it had become completely encysted. The immediate cause of death was secondary hemorrhage, from one of the mesenteric arteries adjoining the track of the ball, the blood rupturing the peritoneum and nearly a pint escaping into the abdominal cavity. This hemorrhage is believed to have been the cause of the severe pain in the lower part of the chest complained of just before death. An abscess cavity, six inches by four in dimension, was found in the vicinity of the gall bladder, between the liver and the transverse colon, which were strongly adherent. It did not involve the substance of the liver, and no communication was found between it and the wound. A long suppurating channel extended from the external wound, between the loin muscles and the right kidney, almost to the right groin. This channel, now known to be due to the burrowing of pus from the wound, was supposed during life to have been the track of the ball. On an examination of the organs of the chest evidences of severe bronchitis were found on both sides, with broncho-pneumonia of the lower portions of the right lung, and, though to a much less extent, of the left. The lungs contained no abscesses and the heart no clots. The liver was enlarged and fatty, but free from abscesses. Nor were any found in any other organ except the left kidney, which contained near its surface a small abscess about one-third of an inch in diameter. In reviewing the history of the case in connection with the autopsy, it is quite evident that the different suppurating surfaces, and especially the fractured, spongy tissue of the vertebra, furnish a sufficient explanation of the septic condition which existed.

D. W. BLISS.
J. K. BARNES.
J. J. WOODWARD.
ROBERT REYBURN.
FRANK H. HAMILTON.
D. HAYES AGNEW.
ANDREW H. SMITH.
D. S. LAMB.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1881.

Circular.

All officers of the Army on duty in this city will report in person, in full dress uniform, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Headquarters of the Army, for the purpose of meeting the remains of the late President of the United States at the depot and escorting them to the Capitol.

By order of Gen. Sherman:

DRUM, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 21, 1881.

To the Adjutant-General:

Sir: I have the honor to communicate the following despatch received from the Secretary of War. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. CROSBY, Chief Clerk.
LONG BRANCH, Sept. 20, 1881.

It has been agreed here by all heads of Departments that the Department shall remain closed from this time until the conclusion of President Garfield's funeral ceremonies in Washington, and it is understood that you will notify the acting heads of all Departments of this arrangement.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War.

G. O. S. MIL. DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC,
Sept. 22, 1881.

The following telegraphic instructions from the Headquarters of the Army are published for the information and guidance of all concerned in this command:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1881.

"The remains of the late President of the United States will be interred on Monday, the 26th instant, at Cleveland, Ohio.

"The Secretary of War directs that labor on that day be suspended at all military posts and on all public works under direction of the War Department.

"The flags at all military posts, stations, forts, buildings, and vessels will be kept at half-mast during the day, and at twelve o'clock meridian twenty-one minute guns will be fired from all forts and at all military posts. These ceremonies are not to take the place of, or to interfere with, the prescribed in G. O. No 71, current series, from this office, announcing the death of the President.

"By command of Gen. Sherman.

"R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General."

By command of Major-Gen. Hancock.

The body of the President was taken from the Franklyn cottage on Wednesday, September 21, and carried by rail to Washington. The detachment of troops which has been a guard at Long Branch furnished the escort to the body, and the family, the physicians, the Cabinet, and other friends of the party occupied the remainder of the train. Long before the train arrived at Washington everything was in readiness. Eight non-commissioned officers of the 2d Artillery, detailed for the purpose, lifted the body of President Garfield from the car and bore it along the platform to the main room of the depot, approaching within a few feet of the spot where he fell when struck by the bullet of the assassin, and passing out of the east, or Sixth street, door, deposited the coffin on the hearse, the troops presenting arms and the

Marine Band playing "Nearer, my God, to Thee." Following the body came officers of the Army and Navy to the number of about 200, wearing the full dress uniform of their respective ranks, and headed by Gen. Sherman and Admiral Nichols, respectively. These officers formed in ranks of two on each side of the hearse, the Army officers being on the right, and the lines extending for some distance behind the funeral car, which was drawn by six gray horses, each horse being led by a colored groom, and grooms and horses wearing the customary mourning trappings. The Long Branch puty and those who had joined it in Washington were in carriages.

Everything being in readiness, the troops wheeled into column, the bands struck up a funeral march, and the procession moved toward the Capitol in the following order:

Mounted Police.

Gen. Ayres and staff.

Col. Amos Webster and staff.

Washington Light Infantry, four companies, Col. Moore commanding.

Union Veterans, Capt. Thomasson.

National Rifles, Capt. Burnside.

Washington Light Guard, Lieut. Hodson.

Capital City Guards, Capt. Keeley.

Battalion of United States Marines.

Four companies of Second United States Artillery marching as infantry, and one light battery.

Washington and Columbia Commanderies Knights Templar and other Masonic Societies.

It was arranged that the body should lie in state at the Capitol until noon on Friday, when it should be removed by way of Harrisburg and Pittsburg to Cleveland.

Rear Admiral E. T. Nichols, acting as Secretary of the Navy during the absence of Secretary Hunt, designated the following Naval officers to form the portion of the escort of honor to accompany the remains of President Garfield from Washington to Cleveland: Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Commodore Earl English, Surgeon-Gen. Philip S. Wales, and Pay Director Thomas H. Looker.

ORDER OF FRIDAY'S PROCESSION.

The following was the official programme for the funeral procession which escorted the body of the late President, on Friday, from the Capitol to the depot:

Funeral Escort in Column of March, under Command of

Brevet Major-Gen. R. B. Ayres.

Battalion of District of Columbia Volunteers.

Battalion of Marines.

Battalion of Foot Artillery.

Battery of Light Artillery.

Civil Procession, under Command of Chief Marshal Colonel Robert Boyd.

Clergymen in attendance.

Physicians who attended the late President.

Guard of Honor.

Bearers.

Hearse.

Bearers.

Guard of Honor.

The officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps in this city, and not on duty, with the troops forming the escort, in full dress, will form right in front, on either side of the hearse—the Army on the right and the Navy and Marine Corps on the left—and composing the guard of honor.

Family of the late President.

Relatives of the late President.

Ex-Presidents of the United States.

The President.

The Cabinet Ministers.

The Diplomatic Corps.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Senators of the United States.

Members of the United States House of Representatives.

Governors of States and Territories and Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The Judges of the Court of Claims, the Judiciary of the District of Columbia, and Judges of the United States Courts.

The Assistant Secretaries of State, Treasury, and Interior Departments.

The Assistant Postmasters General.

The Solicitor General and the Assistant Attorneys General.

Organized Societies.

Citizens and Strangers.

The troops designated to form the escort will assemble on the east side of the Capitol, and form line fronting the eastern portion of the Capitol precisely at two o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 23d inst.

The procession will move on the conclusion of the religious services at the Capitol (appointed to commence at 8 o'clock), when minute guns will be fired at the Navy-yard by the vessels of war which may be in port, at Fort Myer, and by the battery of artillery stationed near the Capitol for that purpose. At the same hour the bells of the several churches, fire engine houses, and the school houses will be tolled.

The officers of the Army and Navy selected to compose the guard of honor and accompany the remains to their final resting place will assemble at 4 o'clock P. M. at the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad depot, where they will receive the body of the late President and deposit it in the car prepared for the purpose.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War.

WILLIAM H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

J. DENT, President Board Commissioners.

On arriving at the depot the body was placed in a car attached to the funeral train, which consisted of three Pullman coaches and a funeral car, all elaborately decorated. The funeral car proper was opened at the side, admitting a view of the coffin as the train passed along. The other three cars were occupied by Mrs. Garfield and members of the family and personal friends, the President and members of the Cabinet, the physicians who were in attendance upon the

President, ex-Presidents Grant and Hayes, and the committees appointed by the Senate and House. Another train immediately followed the funeral train, upon which were the Senators, members of Congress, Justices of the Supreme Court, and other distinguished persons who were invited to attend the funeral. This (Saturday) morning the trains were to be met at the Ohio State line by Gov. Foster and his staff.

While the body lay in state in Washington it was visited by thousands of persons. Among the flowers brought to the coffin was a wreath laid on it by Mr. Drummond by the cabled command of Queen Victoria. A card attached to the wreath read as follows: "Queen Victoria, to the memory of the late President Garfield. An expression of her sorrow and sympathy with Mrs. Garfield and the American Nation. Sept. 22, 1881." It may be added that from all parts of Europe messages of sympathy with Mrs. Garfield and the American people are still pouring in. The Emperor and Empress of Germany have sent expressions of condolence, as has also President Greys and other European rulers. The following marks of English sympathy are specially notable: *Mrs. Garfield, Long Branch:*

Words cannot express the deep sympathy I feel with you at this terrible moment. May God support and comfort you, as He alone can. *THE QUEEN.*

BALMORAL COURT.

"*LORD CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE,*
Sept. 21, 1881.

"The Queen commands that the Court shall wear mourning for one week for the late President of the United States, the mourning to commence from this day."

Admiral Nichols has directed that on receipt of the official intelligence the senior officer present shall on the following day cause the ensign of each vessel under his command to be hoisted at half mast from sunrise to sunset and a gun to be fired by his vessel every half hour, beginning at sunrise and ending at sunset, and that the same ceremonies be observed at all naval stations.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 70, H. Q. A., Sept. 16, 1881.

To correct certain misapprehensions existing as to the meaning of General Orders No. 44, of May 10, 1881, from the War Dept., it is ordered:

1. The service rifle and ammunition will be used in Department, Division, and Army contests.
2. "Marksman's rifles" will only be issued as prizes—three to each Division team annually, and three to the Army team every alternate year. No "marksman's rifles" have yet been made or issued.
3. "Marksman's rifles" when issued as "prizes," may be admitted in contests, as they will be suited to the service ammunition.
4. The long-range rifles mentioned in par. 8 of G. O. 44, are not "marksman's rifles," and will be used for experimental purposes, but not in Department, Division, or Army teams.

By command of Gen. Sherman:
R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 8, DIST. OF NEW MEXICO, Sept. 16, 1881.

Directs that hereafter, except under special instructions or orders from these Headquarters, Mounted Escorts will not be used under any circumstances.

G. O. 19, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA, Aug. 31, 1881.

Publishes the names of officers and enlisted men who qualified as marksmen and 1st class men during the current target year, up to June 30, 1881. The table of company averages is complete for the month of June.

G. O. 20, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA, Sept. 2, 1881.

Makes some changes in G. O. 13, Dept. of Columbia, June 21, 1880, defining the boundaries of the Military Reservation at Fort Walla Walla, W. T.

G. O. 22, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Sept. 14, 1881.

Directs the annual classification in target practice required by par. 522, Laidley's Rifle Firing, and by G. O. 43, c. s., from the Hdqrs. of the Army, to be made by company commanders on the 1st of October next, and reported on Form 50-c immediately thereafter, a copy being sent to regimental headquarters, and gives specific instructions as to the preparation of the reports.

G. O. 20, DEPT. OF PLATTE, Aug. 27, 1881.

Gives tables of best scores made at target practice in that Dept. during the month of July with service arms.

G. O. 28, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Sept. 13, 1881.

Owing to the present Indian hostilities, G. O. 13, c. s., from these Headquarters, and all other instructions regarding the anticipated contests in marksmanship—both mounted and dismounted—are hereby suspended.

G. O. 34, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Sept. 15, 1881.

Announces the amount of public money allotted to the Dept. of Texas for Barracks and Quarters and for Incidental Expenses and its distribution.

CIRCULAR 15, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Sept. 10, 1881.

Publishes tables of marksmanship practice in the Dept. of Texas for July, 1881.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—The journeys performed by Major O. D. Greene, Asst. Adjt. Gen., to Portland, Ore., and return, on July 1 and 26, and Sept. 2, were on public business, which are confirmed (S. O. 131, Sept. 5, D. C.).

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Col. Nelson H. Davis will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and make the inspection at the military prison at that post (S. O. 92, Sept. 19, M. D. M.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Major J. G. C. Lee, Chief Q. M. of the Dist. of New Mexico, will proceed to end of track of Atlantic and Pacific R. R., thence to Fort Bliss, Tex., and return, on public business (S. O. 110, Sept. 13, D. N. M.).

Leave of absence for one month, to apply for an extension of fourteen days, is granted Major W. B. Hughes, San Antonio, Tex. Capt. L. E. Campbell, A. Q. M., will perform the duties of Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of Texas, during the absence of Major Hughes (S. O. 114, Sept. 15, D. T.).

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, Deputy Q. M. Gen., will report to the division commander for temporary duty in connection with the Yorktown Centennial celebration (S. O. 41, Sept. 21, M. D. A.).

Capt. L. C. Forsyth, A. Q. M., will perform service at the Yorktown celebration, Va., under orders of Major-Gen. Hancock (S. O., Sept. 19, W. D.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Com's Sergt. George Webber, recently appointed from Sergt., Light Bn. B. 4 h Art., will proceed to Fort Hall, Idaho Ty., for duty (S. O., Sept. 17, W. D.).

Com's Sergt. Joseph Van Castel, recently appointed from 1st Sergt. Co. C. 8th Inf., will proceed to Fort Apache, A. T., for duty, relieving Com's Sergt. William Jervis (S. O., Sept. 17, W. D.).

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of West Point will grant a furlough for three months to Com's Sergt. John Shea, to take effect when relieved from duty at the Military Academy (S. O., Sept. 17, W. D.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surg. J. V. D. Middleton, Judge-Advocate G. C. M. at Fort Hays, Kan., conveyed by par. 2, S. O. 97, c. s., from Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 186, Sept. 14, D. M.).

When Troop G, 3d Cav., reaches Georgetown, Colo., returning to the Dept. of the Platte, A. A. Surg. A. I. Confort will be relieved from duty with it, and will proceed to Fort Hays, Kan., for duty (S. O. 186, Sept. 14, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. C. V. Pettys will proceed from Herndon, Va., to Whipple Barracks, Prescott, A. T., for duty (S. O., Sept. 17, W. D.).

Asst. Surg. A. W. Taylor is relieved from duty at Fort Lyon, Colo., and will proceed to Fort Dodge, Kan., and await the arrival of the escort conducting Little Chief and his band to the Dept. of Dakota. On the arrival of the party he will report to the C. O. to accompany it as medical officer to its destination. He will remain on duty with the escort until it reaches Sidney, Neb., on its return trip. There he will leave it and proceed direct to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and report to the Med. Director of the Dept. of the Missouri (S. O. 183, Sept. 16, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. J. W. Freeman will proceed from Jacksonville, Ill., to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty (S. O., Sept. 17, W. D.).

The leave of absence granted A. A. Surg. W. S. Cockrell is extended eight days (S. O. 187, Sept. 15, D. M.).

Surg. J. C. Bailey will, in addition to his present duties, attend the sick at Fort Point, Cal. (S. O. 143, Sept. 8, M. D. P.).

Asst. Surg. H. S. Turrill will proceed from Madison Barracks, N. Y., to Yorktown, Va., for duty with the troops at that point, reporting at Hdqrs. Dept. of the East en route, to receive special instructions from the medical director of the Dept. (S. O. 167, Sept. 19, D. E.).

Major R. H. Alexander, Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, to take effect Oct. 1, 1881. He is granted leave of absence for three months, from Oct. 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O., Sept. 19, W. D.).

Major J. L. Town, President G. C. M. at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ty., Sept. 7 (S. O. 126, Aug. 29, D. C.).

To enable them to comply with the requirements of par. 2, S. O. 193, c. s., W. D., Major Ely McClellan and Capt. John M. Dickson are relieved from duty in the Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 133, Sept. 7, D. C.).

A. A. Surg. Charles M. Norman is assigned for field duty at Fort Grant, A. T., to date from Sept. 2, 1881 (S. O. 105, Sept. 12, D. A.).

Capt. P. Moffatt, member G. C. M. at Camp Spokane, W. T., Sept. 14 (S. O. 127, Aug. 30, D. C.).

1st Lieut. W. W. Gray, member G. C. M. at Fort Canby, Wash. Ty., Sept. 7 (S. O. 127, Aug. 30, D. C.).

A. A. Surg. T. T. Cabannis is relieved from duty at Fort Lapwai, I. T., and will proceed to Camp Spokane, W. T., for duty (S. O. 135, Sept. 9, D. C.).

A. A. Surg. H. S. Haskins will proceed to Fort Canby, W. T., for assignment to duty as medical officer of that post, relieving Asst. Surg. William W. Gray, who will proceed to Fort Townsend, W. T., for assignment, relieving Asst. Surg. Charles L. Heilmann, who will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, W. T., and report for duty as post medical officer, relieving Asst. Surg. John M. Dickson, who will then comply with his orders from the War Dept. (S. O. 135, Sept. 9, D. C.).

1st Sergt. Wm. Hawthorn, Batt. I, 5th Art., will proceed to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and relieve Hosp. Steward George W. Weed, in charge of the post. Hosp. Steward Weed will proceed to McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, for duty (S. O. 97, Sept. 14, D. S.).

Hosp. Steward W. Edwards is relieved from duty at Fort Wallace, Kan., and will proceed to the Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo., for duty (S. O. 183, Sept. 12, D. M.).

Hosp. Steward Henry Forbes is relieved from duty at Fort Lyon, Colo., and will proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., for duty (S. O. 189, Sept. 17, D. M.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—The following named Paymasters will proceed to the points herein named and pay the troops thereto Aug. 31, 1881: Lieut.-Col. Charles T. Larned, at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, and Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Major J. B. M. Potter, at Fort Porter, Fort Niagara, and Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.; Major Charles J. Sprague, at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn.; Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Monroe, Va., and Yorktown, Va.; Major E. H. Brooke, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind. (S. O. 167, Sept. 19, D. E.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—1st Lieut. Thomas N. Bailey will proceed to Pagosa Springs, Colo., on public business, on completion of which he will return to his station (S. O. 185, Sept. 13, D. M.).

The leave of absence granted Capt. James C. Post is extended one month and twelve days (S. O., Sept. 17, W. D.).

Lieut.-Col. W. P. Craig will perform service at Yorktown, Va., under orders of Major-Gen. Hancock, in connection with the celebration at that place (S. O., Sept. 19, W. D.).

1st Lieut. Thomas W. Symons will proceed to Fort Canby, W. T., on public business (S. O. 193, Sept. 7, D. C.).

CHAPLAINS.—The leave of absence on Surg. certificate granted Post Chaplain C. M. Blake is extended six months on Surg. certificate (S. O., Sept. 17, W. D.).

Leave of absence for one month, from Sept. 8, 1881, on Surg. certificate, is granted Post Chaplain David Williams (S. O., Sept. 17, W. D.).

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Change of Station.—A detachment of fifteen enlisted men of Co. H, under a commissioned officer, will be sent from

Fort Colville, W. T., to take post until further orders at Camp Spokane (S. O. 128, Aug. 31, D. C.).

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions of Sept. 4, to the C. O. Fort Walla Walla, W. T., to designate a company of his regiment to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., are confirmed (S. O. 132, Sept. 6, D. C.).

G. C. M. Service.—Capt. James Jackson, Moses Harris, Charles Bendire, Max Weendorff, 1st Lieut. Frank A. Edwards, 2d Lieut. William S. Scott, Daniel L. Tate, George W. Goode, members, and 2d Lieut. Albert L. Mills, J. A. of G. C. M. at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ty., Sept. 7 (S. O. 126, Aug. 29, D. C.).

Recruiting Service.—Capt. R. F. Bernard is relieved from duty as Recruiting Officer at Fort McDermit, Nev., and 1st Lieut. T. T. Knox is detailed in his stead (S. O. 156, Sept. 13, M. D. P.).

1st Lieut. Thomas Garvey is relieved from duty as Recruiting Officer at Fort Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 156, Sept. 13, M. D. P.).

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, to take effect at such time as he may desire and can be spared from his duties, 2d Lieut. William C. Brown, Fort Klamath, Ore. (S. O. 130, Sept. 2, D. C.).

Recruits.—The C. O. Angel Island, Cal., will send to Vancouver Bks, W. T., by the steamer sailing from San Francisco, Cal., for Portland, Ore., Sept. 13, all recruits at his post for the 1st Cav. (S. O. 156, Sept. 13, M. D. P.).

2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

Detached Service.—Capt. William P. Clark will proceed to Fort Washakie, Wyo., Fort Hall, Idaho, and Fort Thurburgh, Utah, on public business (S. O. 93, Sept. 21, M. D. M.).

G. C. M. Service.—1st Lieut. Colo. Anur. A. D. C., member, G. C. M. at San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 15 (S. O. 113, Sept. 13, D. C.).

Relieved.—Capt. E. J. Spaulding is relieved as member of Board of Officers appointed by par. 2, S. O. 115, and from G. C. M. appointed by par. 2, S. O. 149, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, to take effect Sept. 19, and will comply with Orders 33, Hdqrs. 2d Cav. (S. O. 170, Sept. 14, D. M.).

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.

Change of Station.—Troop G is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Missouri, and will march to Georgetown, Colo., and proceed thence by rail to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Ty. (S. O. 186, Sept. 14, D. M.).

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.

Col. R. S. Mackenzie, 4th Cav., having reported at Santa Fe, N. M., in person with his command, is assigned to the command in the Navajo country, including Fort Wingate and all troops west of Albuquerque, and will proceed to Wingate at once with his command and carry out the instructions of the Department Commander. Col. Mackenzie will report direct to the Department Commander and will act under the latter's immediate orders, to which, for the time, he will be alone subject. In case the execution of his instructions should carry him into the northern part of Arizona, he will still consider himself solely under the control and orders of the Comdg. General of the Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 184, Sept. 12, D. M.).

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

Leave Suspended.—Upon his own application, in consequence of Indian hostilities, the leave of absence granted Lieut.-Col. Wm. Redwood Price (par. 1, S. O. 99, from D. A.), is suspended until further orders (S. O. 104, Sept. 8, D. A.).

District of the Verde.—Lieut.-Col. Wm. Redwood Price will assume command of all the troops in that portion of the Dept. of Arizona bordering on or near the Salt and Verde Rivers, including the Tonto Basin, the Globe District, Forts McDowell and Verde. His orders will be respected and obeyed accordingly. This command will be known as the District of the Verde (G. O. 27, Sept. 8, D. A.).

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.

G. C. M. Service.—Major E. Bull, president; Capt. F. M. Gibson and 2d Lieut. H. G. Sickle, Jr., members, and 2d Lieut. B. D. Spilman, J. A. of G. C. M. at Fort Meade, D. T., Sept. 29 (S. O. 171, Sept. 15, D. D.).

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

G. C. M. Service.—1st Lieut. Edmund Luff is detailed as an additional member G. C. M. instituted at Fort Clark, Tex., by par. 4, S. O. 83, D. T. (S. O. 112, Sept. 10, D. T.).

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Col. E. Hatch, 9th Cav., Dist. Comdr., will proceed to Southern New Mexico and assume immediate direction and control, in person, of all troops and military operations in that region, including and south of Fort Craig, N. M., and make such disposition of troops as will insure the safety of that region from Indian raids into that region from Mexico or from the Mesquero reservation or the Indian reservations in Arizona. This organization in New Mexico will hold good until further orders from the Department Commander (S. O. 184, Sept. 12, D. M.).

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions of Sept. 8, to C. O. Fort Craig to send Co. D, 9th Cav., at once, from Ojo Caliente, N. M., with ten days' rations, to Grafton, to remain in that vicinity for ten days unless otherwise ordered, are confirmed (S. O. 107, Sept. 9, D. N. M.).

Field Service.—Troop L (Moore's) will proceed at once, fully armed and equipped, from Fort Bliss, Tex., to Tularosa, N. M., and upon arrival report by letter to the C. O. Fort Stanton for field duty (S. O. 107, Sept. 9, D. N. M.).

G. C. M. Service.—Major John Mix, president; Capt. C. D. Beyer, L. H. Rucker, Byron Dawson, 1st Lieut. B. S. Humphrey, 2d Lieut. C. A. Howard, P. P. Powell, members, and 2d Lieut. John F. McBlain, J. A. of G. C. M. at Fort Cummings, N. M., Sept. 21 (S. O. 183, Sept. 12, D. M.).

To Join.—1st Lieut. Gu-tarus Valois is relieved from temporary duty with Co. I, and will proceed to join his company (M) in the field at Fort Cummings, for duty (S. O. 107, Sept. 9, D. H. M.).

Capt. C. D. Beyer, having reported at Hdqrs. Dist. of New Mexico in command of a detachment of thirty recruits for the 9th Cav., will turn them over to the C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M., and join his company (O) at Fort Cummings, N. M., for duty (S. O. 103, Sept. 10, D. N. M.).

Assigned to Station.—Major John Mix is assigned to duty in command of troops in the field at Fort Cummings, N. M. (S. O. 107, Sept. 9, D. N. M.).

Indian Scouts.—Lieut. J. F. Guilfoyle, upon completion of the enlistments of scouts at San Carlos Indian Agency, will transfer to Lieut. Schaeffer, 9th Cav., at Fort Cummings, N. M., twelve Indian scouts, to form part of Co. C, Indian scouts. Lieut. C. M. Schaeffer will at once proceed from Fort Bliss, Tex., to the San Carlos Indian Agency, Ariz., enlist ten Indian scouts, and with the twelve to be transferred to him by Lieut. Guilfoyle, proceed to Fort Stanton, N. M., and report for duty. Lieut. Schaeffer's scouts will be

known and designated as Co. C, Indian scouts. Lieut. C. M. Schaeffer is appointed A. A. Q. M. of Co. C, Indian scouts (S. O. 107, Sept. 9, D. N. M.).

Lieut. C. W. Taylor, comdg. Co. A, Indian scouts, is ordered to the San Carlos Indian Agency, Arizona, to discharge, upon expiration of term of service, his company of scouts, and enlist twenty-two more for six months, returning them from San Carlos to Fort Cummings (S. O. 110, Sept. 13, D. N. M.).

Recruits and Horses.—The telegraphic instructions of Sept. 11, to C. O. Fort Stanton, N. M., to send a detail to Fort Craig, N. M., to conduct sixteen recruits for Troops A, G, and I, and ten horses for Troop A, from that post to Fort Stanton, are confirmed (S. O. 109, Sept. 11, D. N. M.).

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Assignment of Duty.—To enable him to accept the detail for General Mounted Recruiting Service the resignation of 1st Lieut. William Davis, Jr., as B. Q. M. is accepted to date Sept. 30, 1881. 1st Lieut. M. M. Maxon is appointed B. Q. M., to date Oct. 1, 1881 (G. O. 3, Sept. 15, Hdqrs 10th Cav.).

ARTILLERY TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of lieutenants of artillery, for the purpose of instruction indicated in G. O. 14, series of 1843, and S. O. 141, series of 1870, from the War Dept., are announced:

1st Artillery.—1st Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin, from Bat. G to Light Bat. K, vice 1st Lieut. Allyn Capron, from Light Bat. K to Bat. G; 2d Lieut. Fredrick Marsh, from Bat. F to Light Bat. K, vice 2d Lieut. Adam Slaker, from Light Bat. K to Bat. F.

2d Artillery.—1st Lieut. E. S. Curtis, from Bat. G to Light Bat. A, vice 1st Lieut. E. S. Dudley, from Light Bat. A to Bat. G; 2d Lieut. E. M. Weaver, Jr., from Bat. B to Light Bat. A.

3d Artillery.—1st Lieut. J. B. Eaton, from Bat. I to Light Bat. C, vice 1st Lieut. W. A. Kobs, Jr., from Light Bat. C to Bat. I.

4th Artillery.—1st Lieut. William Everett, from Bat. M to Light Bat. B, vice 1st Lieut. H. R. Anderson, from Light Bat. B to Bat. M.

5th Artillery.—1st Lieut. S. A. Day, from Bat. I to Light Bat. F, vice 1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler, from Light Bat. F to Bat. I; 2d Lieut. W. H. Coffin, from Bat. K to Light Bat. F, vice 2d Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, from Light Bat. F to Bat. K.

The officers of the new detail will report for duty with the batteries to which they are transferred Oct. 1, 1881, when those relieved will proceed to their respective batteries (S. O., Sept. 19, W. D.).

1st ARTILLERY, Colonel F. T. Dent.

Detached Service.—Bat. A (Ingalls's) is relieved from further duty at Long Branch, N. J., and will return to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., with the exception of 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Patterson and ten enlisted men of the battery, who go under orders to Washington, D. C., with the remains of the President of the United States (S. O. 163, Sept. 21, D. E.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Thomas Ward, 2d Lieut. J. L. Chamberlin, members, and 1st Lieut. Henry W. Hubbell, Jr., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Sept. 20 (S. O. 166, Sept. 17, D. E.).

Yorktown.—1st Lieut. Thomas H. Barber will report, in person, to Major-General Hancock on Oct. 1, for special duty during the Centennial Celebration at Yorktown, Va. (S. O. 42, Sept. 22, M. D. A.).

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. E. M. Cobb will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., in reference to subsistence matters at Yorktown, Va. (S. O. 163, Sept. 21, D. E.).

Sgt. Mason.—A G. C.-M. is appointed to meet at Washington Bks, D. C., on Sept. 28, 1881, for the trial of 1st Sergt. John A. Mason, Bat. B, 2d U. S. Art. Detail for the Court: Lieut.-Col. Henry R. Mizner, 10th Inf., president; Capt. Abram C. Wildrick, 3d Art.; Capt. William L. Harkin, 1st Art.; Capt. John N. Craig, 10th Inf.; Capt. Joseph G. Ramsey, 2d Art.; Capt. James M. Lancaster, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Christopher O. Wolcott, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. T. H. Biss, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, 1st Art., members, and 1st Lieut. Edmund K. Russell, 1st Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 163, Sept. 21, D. E.). (Suspended by special orders of same date.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.

Detached Service.—Upon the adjournment of the G. C.-M. convened at Plattsburg Bks, N. Y., by par. 3, S. O. 166, from Hdqrs Dept. of East, 2d Lieut. W. Loveridge, a member of said court, will report to the C. O. Plattsburg Bks for temporary duty on a Garrison Court-martial (S. O. 166, Sept. 17, D. E.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. J. G. Turnbull, president; 1st Lieut. J. F. Mount and C. A. Postley, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Sept. 20 (S. O. 166, Sept. 17, D. E.).

Capt. John L. Tiernon, president; Capt. Lewis Smith, 1st Lieut. Charles W. Hobbs, 2d Lieut. W. W. Gibson and Wilbur Loveridge, members, G. C.-M. at Plattsburg Bks, N. Y., Sept. 23 (S. O. 166, Sept. 17, D. E.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John M. Brannan.

Assigned to Command.—Forts Stevens and Canby will be under the command of Major William M. Graham (S. O. 135, Sept. 9, D. C.).

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. S. R. Jones will proceed to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., on public business (S. O. 156, Sept. 13, M. D. P.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Frank G. Smith, president; Capt. Edward Field, 1st Lieut. William Ennis, Charles A. L. Totter, A. B. Dyer, Adj't., George H. Paddock, members, and 1st Lieut. Albert S. Cummins, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 15 (S. O. 156, Sept. 13, M. D. P.).

Capt. Arthur Morris, president; Capt. John W. Roder, 1st Lieut. Samuel R. Jones, Edward S. Chapin, 2d Lieut. George L. Anderson, members, and 2d Lieut. Clarence Deems, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Alcatraz Island, Cal., Sept. 16 (S. O. 156, Sept. 13, M. D. P.).

Major William M. Graham, president; Capt. John Egan, 1st Lieut. William F. Stewart, Walter Howe, 2d Lieut. Frederick S. Stroug, members, and 1st Lieut. Peter Leary, Jr., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Canby, Wash. T., Sept. 7 (S. O. 127, Aug. 30, D. C.).

1st INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Relieved.—Capt. L. O. Parker is relieved as member G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Davis, Tex., by par. 1, S. O. 103, from D. T. (S. O. 112, Sept. 10, D. F.).

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Change of Station.—The following changes of troops in the Dept. of Columbia are ordered to take effect Nov. 1 next:

On that date two companies of the 2d Inf., now serving at Camp Spokane, W. T., will be relieved from duty thereat, and proceed to take post at Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T. (S. O. 123, Aug. 31, D. C.).

Detached Service.—Col. Frank Wheaton will repair from Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., to Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia, on public business (S. O. 135, Sept. 9, D. C.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Major Lee is Smith, president; Capt. Samuel McKeever, 1st Lieut. John Kluzie, 2d Lieut. Edmund K. Webster, William C. Muhlenberg, members, and 1st Lieut. Horace B. Sarson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Camp Spokane, Wash. T., Sept. 14 (S. O. 127, Aug. 30, D. C.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Abner Pickering, four months on Surg. certificate (S. O., Sept. 17, W. D.).

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Inane Soldier.—Private August Kolb, Co. B, pronounced insane, will be sent to the Government Asylum for the Insane in the District of Columbia (S. O. 163, Sept. 12, D. D.).

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect about Oct. 18, and to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. Charles W. Mason, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 94, Sept. 16, D. P.).

Leave Extended.—Col. F. F. Flint, further extended six months on Surg. certificate (S. O., Sept. 17, W. D.).

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Pinkney Lugenbeel.

Rejoin.—Cos. D and K, now on temporary duty at Camp Poplar River, M. T., under command of Capt. R. McDonald, will return to their station at Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 171, Sept. 15, D. D.).

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel A. McD. McCook.

Rejoin.—1st Lieut. C. L. Garley will proceed from Cheyenne, Wyo., to rejoin his company (G) at Fort Thornburgh, Utah (S. O. 94, Sept. 16, D. P.).

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. J. M. J. Sanno, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Sept. 20 (S. O. 166, Sept. 17, D. E.).

1st Lieut. W. I. Reed and 2d Lieut. D. L. Howell, members, G. C.-M. appointed by par. 2, S. O. 140, Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 171, Sept. 15, D. D.).

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

Recruiting Service.—Lieut. Jas. A. Hutton, Jr., is detailed as Recruiting Officer at Fort Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 156, Sept. 13, M. D. P.).

Relieved.—2d Lieut. John J. Haden is relieved from duty as Recruiting Officer at San Diego Bks, Cal. (S. O. 156, Sept. 13, M. D. P.).

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Jesse A. P. Hampson, president; Capt. Sumner H. Lincoln, 1st Lieut. Clayton S. Burbank, Charles E. Bottsford, 2d Lieut. Edwin R. Clark, Robert C. Van Vliet, members, and 2d Lieut. Donald Winston, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Wayne, Mich., Sept. 21 (S. O. 166, Sept. 17, D. E.).

2d Lieut. Wm. Paulding, member, and 1st Lieut. D. F. Stiles, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Plattsburg Bks, N. Y., Sept. 23 (S. O. 166, Sept. 17, D. E.).

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

Detached Service.—The C. O. Fort Snelling will forward to Camp Poplar River, Camp Porter, and Fort A. Lincoln, the recruits of the 11th Inf. for those posts, under charge of 2d Lieut. R. J. C. Irvine, 11th Inf. (S. O. 170, Sept. 14, D. D.).

Rejoin.—The C. O. Dist. of Montana will send Co. H to its proper station, Fort Custer, on the completion of the telegraph line from Fort Maginnis to Rocky Point (S. O. 171, Sept. 15, D. D.).

Recruits.—The C. O. Fort Snelling will assign the fifty recruits for the 11th Inf., now en route to that post, as follows: Thirty-two to the companies at Camp Poplar River (seventeen to Co. B and fifteen to Co. F); eight to Co. A, at Camp Porter; seven to Co. D, at Fort A. Lincoln; three will be sent to Regimental Hdqrs at Fort Sully (S. O. 170, Sept. 14, D. D.).

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Field Service.—2d Lieut. E. F. Willcox, A. D. C., will report to Lieut.-Col. Wm. Redwood Price, 6th Cav., commanding District of the Verde, for duty in the field (S. O. 105, Sept. 12, D. A.).

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Change of Station.—Major J. J. Van Horn will proceed from Fort Union to Fort Wingate, N. M., for duty (field or post) (S. O. 109, Sept. 11, D. N. M.).

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions of Sept. 11, to C. O. Fort Bliss, Tex., to send one company of infantry, fully armed and equipped, to Fort Wingate, N. M., by rail, for temporary duty, are confirmed (S. O. 109, Sept. 11, D. N. M.).

Recruits.—The Supt. Gen. Rec. Service will cause fifty recruits to be forwarded to Santa Fe, N. M., for the 13th Inf. (S. O., Sept. 17, W. D.).

14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. David Krause, president; Capt. C. B. Western, 1st Lieut. J. E. Quentin, Patrick Hanson, and 2d Lieut. W. A. Kimball, members, G. C.-M. at Cantonment on Uncompahgre River, Colo., Sept. 26 (S. O. 189, Sept. 16, D. M.).

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

Change of Station.—Major N. W. Osborne is relieved from duty at Fort Union and from temporary duty in the field at Fort Cummings, N. M., and will proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex., and assume command of that post (S. O. 107, Sept. 9, D. N. M.).

Detached Service.—Sergeant Mitchell, in command of a detachment of nine men of Co. K, now at Porter's Station, N. M., will proceed by rail to Deming, N. M., and report to Mr. William Milaud as escort to his surveying party (S. O. 107, Sept. 9, D. N. M.).

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. C. Hale, 2d Lieut. J. Newton and Elias Chauder, members, G. C.-M. at San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 15 (S. O. 113, Sept. 13, D. T.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. S. K. Mahon, six months on account of sickness (S. O., Sept. 17, W. D.).

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. J. A. Lockwood is detailed a

member G. C.-M. convened by par. 2, S. O. 140, from Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 171, Sept. 15, D. D.).

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Rejoin.—The C. O. Dist. of Montana will send Co. F to its proper station, Fort Assiniboine, on the completion of the telegraph line from Fort Maginnis to Rocky Point, M. T. (S. O. 171, Sept. 15, D. D.).

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. A. McC. Ogle, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to take effect when his services can be spared (S. O. 183, Sept. 14, D. M.).

One month, Capt. J. H. Bradford and 2d Lieut. F. H. French, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 183, Sept. 16, D. M.).

Relieved.—1st Lieut. S. C. Vedler is relieved from duty as J.-A. of G. C.-M. convened at Fort Hays, Kas., by par. 2, S. O. 97, from D. M. (S. O. 186, Sept. 14, D. M.).

Transferred.—1st Lieut. John G. Leefe and Thomas M. Wei is, having effected a mutual transfer, will join the companies to which they now belong (S. O. 183, Sept. 12, D. M.).

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.

Change of Station.—Co. H will be relieved at Fort Stevens, Ore., by a suitable detachment from the garrison of Fort Canby, W. T., and will then proceed to take post at Vancouver Bks, W. T. Fort Stevens will, until further orders, be occupied by such detachment of artillery as will be needed to keep the post and armament in proper order (S. O. 135, Sept. 9, D. O.).

Assigned to Command.—Major Edward P. Pearson is assigned to the command of Fort Lapwai, I. T. (S. O. 129, Sept. 1, D. O.).

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. S. E. Sparrow, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Canby, W. T., Sept. 7 (S. O. 127, Aug. 30, D. O.).

Recruiting Service.—1st Lieut. R. H. Fletcher is detailed as Recruiting Officer at San Diego Bks, Cal. (S. O. 156, Sept. 13, M. D. P.).

Leave Extended.—Par. 1, S. O. 10, from Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia, is so amended as to read "the sick leave of absence granted to 2d Lieut. Sol. E. Sparrow is extended one month, upon Surg. certificate" (S. O. 133, Sept. 7, D. C.).

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Wm. J. Campbell will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., on public business (S. O. 118, Sept. 13, D. T.).

1st Lieut. G. S. L. Ward, A. D. C., will accompany the Comdr. Mil. Div. of Atlantic to Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., and return (S. O. 40, Sept. 19, M. D. A.).

1st Lieut. G. S. L. Ward, A. D. C., will accompany the Comdr. Mil. Div. of Atlantic to Washington, D. C. (S. O. 41, Sept. 21, M. D. A.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. C. J. Dickey, president; 2d Lieut. A. F. Hewitt, member, and 2d Lieut. R. N. Getty, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 15 (S. O. 113, Sept. 13, D. T.).

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Charles Bird, A. A. Q. M., Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., will proceed at once to Long Branch, N. J., on public business (S. O. 168, Sept. 21, D. E.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. T. M. K. Smith, L. R. Stille, members, and 1st Lieut. C. Hay, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Cantonment on the Uncompahgre River, Colo., Sept. 26 (S. O. 188, Sept. 16, D. M.).

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Leave of Absence.—Six months on Surg. certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of Missouri, 2d Lieut. J. J. Brereton (S. O., Sept. 17, W. D.).

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Fort Supply, I. T., will grant a furlough for two months to Private Isaac Miner, Co. F, to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 186, Sept. 14, D. M.).

The C. O. Cantonment on the Canadian River, I. T., will grant a furlough for three months, to take effect Nov. 1, 1881, to Sergt. John Ware, Co. B (S. O. 189, Sept. 17, D. M.).

The C. O. Cantonment on the Canadian River, I. T., will grant a furlough for sixty days to Corp'l Russell Atkinsca, Co. I (S. O. 189, Sept. 17, D. M.).

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. M. L. Courtney, 1st Lieut. W. S. Scott, R. H. R. Loughborough, 2d Lieut. C. A. Devoil and E. A. Edwards, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Meade, D. T., Sept. 29 (S. O. 171, Sept. 15, D. D.).

Professor of Military Science.—Capt. Edgar C. Bowen (retired), is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. (S. O., Sept. 17, W. D.).

Sub-Post Discontinued.—The telegraphic instructions of Sept. 17, to the C. O. Little Rock Bks, Ark., to withdraw the detachment from Hot Springs, Ark., are confirmed; the sub-post will be discontinued (S. O. 93, Sept. 17, D. S.).

Military Prisoners.—The unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of Private Richard Randall, Bat. L, 2d Art., is remitted (S. O. 93, Sept. 17, D. S.).

In the case of Private Wesley H. Mitchell, Provost Guard, U. S. A., the unexecuted portion of the sentence is remitted. He will be restored to duty (S. O. 189, Sept. 17, D. M.).

Fort Vancouver.—From the Vancouver Independent, of Sept. 8, we learn that Capt. J. M. Dickson, Surgeon U. S. A., now at headquarters, is soon to be relieved from duty at Vancouver Barracks, to report at New York. On Monday morning there was an alarm of fire at Capt. G. M. Downey's quarters, caused by a burning chimney, and for a change the fire department was not summoned. Damaged, unfortunately, Surgeon Haskins, U. S. A., 21st U. S. Infantry, and some friends, Lieut. J. S. Parke, 21st U. S. Infantry, and some friends, went out to the Lewis river country yesterday, to spend a few days in the rural districts. They will undoubtedly have a good time—fishing, etc. There will be a rifle match between the four companies at the post on Saturday next, Cos. E and F v. Cos. G and H, 10 men on each side. Co. M, 1st Cav., Capt. M. Harris, and 21 Lieut. Tate, left Walla Walla on Tuesday evening, en route to San Francisco—ultimate destination probably Arizona.

Purchase of Horses.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Cuvier Grover, Capt. Thomas McGregor, Capt. James Jackson, Capt. Charles Bendire, and 1st Lieut. R. P. Page Walawright, 1st Cav., is appointed to meet at Fort Walla Walla, from time to time, to purchase such horses as may be required for the military service in the Dept. of Columbia, at an average rate per horse of \$13 (S. O. 154, Sept. 8, D. C.).

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPT. J. P. SANGER, Light Battery K, 1st U. S. Artillery, has gone into camp a few miles from Fort Adams, R. I., for brief instruction and in order to execute the annual target practice.

THE venerable widow of Captain Thomas J. Baird, U. S. A., who served as an artillery officer from 1814 to 1828, died at Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 13, in her 87th year.

LIEUT. T. M. WOODRUFF, 5th U. S. Infantry, is spending a portion of his leave of absence from Fort Keogh, at Tomkinsville, Staten Island.

CAPT. D. M. TAYLOR, U. S. A., A. D. C. to General Pope, and his wife, registered, this week, at the U. S. Hotel, Saratoga.

THE old-time glories of West Point promise to be revived this year, and, judging from the influx of visitors by every train and boat, the autumn season there will rival Lenox in fashion and gaiety. Ten or fifteen years ago, when Lenox and Stockbridge were sleepy little villages unknown to fashionable fame, Cozzen's Hotel at West Point became the great society centre when the seasons at Newport and Saratoga began to wane. On those broad piazzas and under the overhanging trees would assemble in those days all the most refined and delightful society of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, while a cotillion of at least fifty couples was danced every Saturday evening in the great drawing room. Many a staid matron of the present day, who was fortunate enough to belong to the "Corps de Ballet," as the club of New York girls was then called, will remember those charming German and the moonlight strolls through flirtation paths that followed them. Among those who are now at Cranston's, and who will probably remain during the present month, are representatives of the Morgan, Rhineland, Otis, Beekman, Le Roy, and Livingston families of New York, Gen. and Mrs. Channey McKever, Mrs. Paul Dahlgren, and many others. —N. Y. Sun, Sept. 18.

LIEUT. E. O. GIBSON, 10th U. S. Infantry, who lost a leg during the war, but has continued ever since in active service, is spending a brief sick leave at Waverly, Iowa.

CAPT. C. C. MACCONNELL, 5th U. S. Artillery, leaves McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., in a few days, on six months' sick leave. His health has been poor for some time past.

WILLIAM P. ROBESON, Collector of the Port of Camden, N. J., a brother of ex-Secretary Robeson, of the Navy, died at Camden, Sept. 15.

GENERAL CHAS. G. SAWTELLE, U. S. A., left New York this week for Newport Barracks, Ky., to attend to some official matters there requiring his presence. It is expected, however, that he may return here soon and probably go to Yorktown.

COLONEL R. N. SCOTT, U. S. A., from Washington, was in New York this week, a guest of General Fry.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE A. B. GARDNER, U. S. A., on sick leave at Glencoe, Md., paid a brief visit to Governor's Island this week to accumulating business.

CAPTAIN JOHN C. MALLEY, Corps of Engineers, now in Europe, is expected to return to Willet's Point early in November.

CHIEF ENGINEER J. P. SPRAGUE, U. S. N., died at Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 15. He was a native of New York, and was appointed 3d Assistant Engineer in 1860, 2d Asst. Engineer in 1862, 1st Assistant Engineer in 1864, and Chief Engineer March 5, 1871. In 1861 he was on special duty; in 1863-4 on the gun-boat *Ottawa*, South Atlantic Squadron; in 1866 on the *Algoaquin*; from 1866 to 1869 on the *Wetree*, South Pacific Station; at the Navy-yard, Boston, in 1869; on the *Yantic*, N. A. Station, 1869-70; on the *Congress* in 1871; on the *Troquois*, Asiatic Squadron, from 1872 to 1874, and in charge of stores at Washington from 1875 to 1878. His last service was at the Naval Academy, where he was at the head of the Department of Steam Engineering.

COMMODORE J. H. UPSHUR and Commander A. G. Kellogg, U. S. N., registered in New York this week.

THE Walla Walla *Union*, of Aug. 31, says: "Yesterday there died at the garrison a mule that has a history that would fill a small book. He was 46 years old and had been in the service of the Government for the past 36 years. He was known all over the coast as 'Old Tom,' and has been at different periods stationed at almost every garrison on the coast. His funeral, which was held yesterday, was attended by the Quartermaster's Department in force, and his body interred with a feeling of profound sorrow at the loss of this old timer. A monument is now being made and will be erected over 'Tom's' grave."

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, discussing the Egyptian army troubles, says that General C. P. Stone, who was appointed on General W. T. Sherman's recommendation by the late Khedive as head of the staff, was chiefly instrumental in obtaining the submission of the Egyptian colonels.

A SANDY HOOK telegram, of Sept. 17, said: The officer in charge of the United States Ordnance Depot in this place has received instructions not to allow the heavy guns to be discharged while the President is at Elberon. When these guns are discharged the concussion is plainly felt 15 miles down the coast.

MAJOR J. B. RAWLES, 5th U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla., was in New York this week, and paid his respects to General Hancock.

REAR-ADMIRAL J. J. ALMY, Captain T. O. Selfridge, and Pay Inspector F. C. Cooby, U. S. N., registered this week at the Starveant House, New York City.

CAPTAIN J. B. PARKER, 10th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Brady, Mich., is expected to rejoin for duty in the course of a week or two.

COLONEL F. D. GRANT, U. S. A., was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, in the early part of the week.

LIEUTENANT GEO. S. ANDERSON, 6th Cavalry, was in New York this week (at the University Club), on his way to join his regiment in Arizona.

COLONEL T. F. BARR, U. S. A., recently returned to Washington from New Hampshire, has received a box of handsome Indian trappings from one of the officers who brought Sitting Bull in.

THE *Pioneer Press* says: Capt. E. B. Gibbs, U. S. A., and Mrs. Gibbs, left their cottage at White Bear lake last Tuesday, and have returned to the Metropolitan Hotel.

MR. THOMAS GIBBONS, formerly Paymaster's Clerk in the U. S. Navy, but now of Liverpool, England, is the author of an interesting little book, nautical in its leanings, entitled, "Boxing the Compass, or Life in Distant Places." It affords interesting information in regard to the early voyagers to China, Chinese ceremonies at births, weddings, etc., Siam, Japan, etc., and bears on every page the impress of the traveller and the scholar. The author proposes to dedicate his work to Rear-Admiral Preble, U. S. A.

LIEUT. D. A. LYLE has eaten grasshoppers out West, and he lately read a paper before a Springfield science association praising them as food. Although they naturally have a disagreeable smell, he says that when cooked they become pleasant to both smell and taste, no disguise being required. They can be eaten after boiling two hours, with pepper and salt, and thus prepared are not easily distinguished from beef broth. Fried in their own oil they have a nutty flavor. One drawback to their use as food is the bones in the small locusts, though in the larger ones these can be easily removed. Some residents of St. Louis have tried a dinner of these skillfully prepared, and liked it very well, and after becoming accustomed to the flavor they are considered a desirable addition to the bill of fare by some. These locusts feed on vegetable matter, and so may properly be classed as clean food.

"Present arms!" there they are,
Both stretched out to me—
Strong and sturdy, smooth and white,
Fair as arms can be.

"Ground arms!" on the floor,
Picking up his toys;
Breaking all within his reach,
Busiest of boys.

"Right wheel!" off his cart,
"Left wheel!" too, is gone.
Horse's head is broken off,
Horse's tail is torn.

"Quick step!" "forward, march!"
Crying, too, he comes;
Had a battle with the cat—
"Scratched off bofe my fums!"

"Shoulder arms!" here at last,
Round my neck they close;
Poor little soldier boy,
Off to quarters goes.

J. ALLEN BARBER, Master, U. S. N., and Miss Sue M. Felt, daughter of the late L. S. Felt, of Galena, were married on the evening of Sept. 15, at the Felt mansion, in Galena, the Rev. A. C. Smith, of South Presbyterian Church, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Eaton, of Oak Park, Ill. The wedding was entirely private. Mr. and Mrs. Barber left the same evening on a tour to the East. Their home for the winter will be at Lancaster, Wis., where the groom has a country seat. The bride is a sister of Miss Kittie Felt, who accompanied General and Mrs. Grant on their recent tour to Cuba and Mexico. The presents were numerous and costly.

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made of the engagement of Cadet Midshipman Percival L. Drayton, U. S. A., to Miss Sallie Whiting.

AMONGST those present at the Geographical Congress last week were Generals G. W. Cullum and S. W. Crawford, U. S. A., and General Di Consola of New York.

LIEUT. HENRY KIRBY, 10th U. S. Infantry, has returned to Fort Porter, N. Y., from a trip to Canada, much improved in health.

THE San Francisco *Report* of September 10 says: Lieut. E. H. Brooke, 21st Inf., arrived from Fort Klamath, on Tuesday, in charge of military prisoners. He returns tomorrow....Capt. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., is expected on the 14th inst. As soon as he heard of the Arizona difficulties he started from Washington to join his battery....Passed Asst. Surgeon Lewis, U. S. N., and Mrs. Lewis are visiting Surgeon George Woods, at the Mare Island Navy-yard....On Tuesday last the Russian Admiral and staff paid an official visit to the Navy-yard. They left San Francisco at 9.30 A. M., arriving at Vallejo at 11.40 A. M. They were met on the wharf by the aids of the commandant, Lieuts. Phelps and Adams, who escorted them to the Yard, where they were received by the commandant, Commodore T. S. Phelps. The Marine Guard was paraded, and a salute of twelve guns was fired in honor of the Admiral. The party then were driven to all the points of interest on the Yard, after which they were driven to the commandant's residence and were hospitably entertained at an elegant lunch, by Mrs. Phelps and her daughter, Mrs. Adams. After lunch they were taken for a drive around the island. The visitors left the Yard at 5.20 P. M., accompanied to the steamer at South Vallejo by Lieuts. Phelps and Adams....Mrs. B. C. Truman has been spending the present week at Mare Island, as the guest of Mrs. Comdr. Boyd, and returned to the Palace this morning....Admiral Aslembegoff and staff visited Major-Gen. McDowell, at the Presidio, yesterday afternoon. The call will be returned to-day....The next play to be produced at the Mare Island Navy-yard by the Alden Dramatic Company will be "Our Boys," probably

in about three weeks....Lieut. H. A. Springett, 4th Art., is daily expected to join his battery at the Presidio. Lieut. Springett has been on duty at West Point....Yesterday Commodore J. H. Upshur, U. S. N., visited Commodore Phelps, and on the same day the Society of California Pioneers held their celebration at the Navy-yard....Chaplain Kendig returned to the Presidio on the 6th inst., from a six months' trip in the southern part of the State. Mrs. Kendig did not return with him, but will remain south a short time longer....Major George B. Sanford left the Presidio, Sept. 7, to take command of a battalion of the 1st Cav. that has been ordered to Arizona. Bernard and Carr are the captains, and Pitcher and Brown the lieutenants of the battalion....Admiral De Corbigny, of the *Triomphante*, and Major-Gen. McDowell were last Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Parrott, at San Mateo....On Monday morning, upon the invitation of Consul Bee, and through the courtesy of Gen. McDowell, U. S. A., the party of Chinese students visited Alcatraz and the forts in the harbor.

WE briefly referred last week to the approaching marriage, at Yankton, of 1st Lieut. H. P. Ritzius, 25th U. S. Infantry, to Mrs. Ellen H. Pound, of that city. The event took place Sept. 15, and the *Press and Dakotian* of that date says of it: A great many friends of the contracting parties assembled to witness the ceremony. The proceedings were short and simple, and after the marriage the company proceeded to the apartments where the wedding feast was spread and did full justice to the viands there spread before them. After breakfast the bride and groom proceeded to the depot and took the train for Chicago. They will be absent about a week, and will return to Yankton for a brief stay before taking their departure for Fort Randall, which is to be their home. Lieut. Ritzius takes from Yankton one of its most estimable ladies, and the bride secures a husband who occupies a high position for excellence of character and true moral worth.

THE Arizona *Miner* of Sept. 9 says: Capt. King and Lieut. Evans, of Whipple Barracks, have "gone to the wars." Hope they'll win glory and come back unscathed. The two cavalry companies under Col. Price are commanded by Capt. Wallace and Lieut. Kingsbury, good and brave men....We welcome back to headquarters Lieut. Witherspoon, one of the ablest young officers of the Army.

CAPT. E. G. BUSH, 10th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Brady, Michigan, this week, on a sixty days' leave of absence. Lieut. Drum commands the post until the return from leave of Captain Parke.

PLATTSBURG Barracks, N. Y., was quite gay this week, owing to the sitting of a General Court-martial, which brought to the post Captain J. L. Tiernon and Lieut. W. Lovelidge, 3d Artillery, and Lieuts. D. F. Stiles and W. Paulding, 10th U. S. Infantry.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK left Governor's Island on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by Captain G. S. L. Ward, A. D. C., to make an inspection of Fort Adams, R. I., but returned to his headquarters immediately on hearing of President Garfield's death.

CAPTAIN EDGAR C. BOWEN, U. S. Army (retired), an experienced and judicious officer, formerly of the 11th U. S. Infantry, has been selected for duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

CADET MIDSHIPMAN J. J. G. COOPER, U. S. N., who has been suffering from chronic pyemia for over six months, died at the Naval Hospital at Washington September 16. The autopsy on the body of Midshipman Cooper was performed September 17. The right lung was found to be in a state of advanced carnification, attributable to low inflammation which had prevailed many weeks, during which period he constantly expectorated purulent matter. There was no abscess on the lung. It had simply been carnified. The liver had grown tough; the right kidney had become a mass of pus; there was a pus pocket in the left iliac region; the bowels and bladder and the parts in the vicinity were inflamed; in fact, the whole body was in a state of low inflammation. The body was greatly emaciated. He had assimilated little or no nourishment for weeks, but had been kept alive on powerful stimulants. His pulse in the early stages of the disease fluctuated at times between 140 and 150. As the disease progressed it fell, ranging during several weeks between 98 and 104. Toward the end his pulse, temperature and respiration fell lower. His temperature became so low that it was necessary to surround him with bottles of hot water. His respiration just before the end fell to 6. He was a native of Georgia, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from Florida, entering September 22, 1879.

THE *School News* is a monthly publication at Carlisle Barracks, now edited by Charles Kihega, an Iowa Indian boy. He says in reference to his predecessor: "I hope people who read the *School News* will excuse me if I am not smart as him. I will do best I can so the people can read it and hope everybody will like it just as well as before and I will try to make it better all the time." An Apache boy makes this point: "We are put here to work. We got the best opportunity that any people ever have. We should do no other way but to take the advantage." The editor tells what the school teaches: "Not think as much about Indian ways all the time, dance, fight, steal, hunt buffalo, smoke. Away off from Indians, think about farming, make money, work, books." These are local items: "May Sioux and more other girls can cut and make their own dresses also mend the boys shirts well. We know great many white ladies cannot do that. Justine La Fromboise, Sioux girl, is help the matron in girls quarters. One of teachers said that Justine has good head on her and she think about her work and what is good for the girls all the time. We like to hear that."

THE "King" balloon, which sailed from St. Paul for New York last week, descended and remained in the vicinity of Fort Snelling, Minn., and the soldiers from the fort rendered material assistance to the party in the balloon, which was injured by the heavy rains. The party camped in the vicinity of the fort, having decided to abandon the trip.

CAPT. GEO. McKEE, Ordnance, en route for examination to New York, and 1st Lieut. Hayden De Lany, 9th Infantry, en route for his post, passed through Chicago, last week. 1st Lieut. John G. Bourke, A. D. C. to Gen. Crook, under orders from Gen. Pope, reported to Gen. Sheridan. Capt. J. H. Patterson, 20th Inf.; Major James Gillies, Q. M. Dept.; 1st Lieut. H. P. Ritzius, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Williston Fish, 4th Artillery, on leave of absence, registered at Headquarters M. D. of the Mo.

On Sunday afternoon, at the Presidio, Capt. F. G. Smith, of the 4th Artillery, U. S. A., was married to Miss Georgiana Dauchey. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Gregory S. Lines, of St. Luke's Episcopal Church. Though expected ere long, the wedding was hastened by the orders for the 4th Artillery to prepare for active field service in Arizona. Only the officers of the Presidio and Fort Point, with their ladies, were present at the ceremony.—*San Francisco Daily Report*, Sept. 10.

MAJ. McLAUGHLIN, the New Indian Agent at Standing Rock Agency, has arrived there. A local paper says: "Maj. McLaughlin was some time since transferred from Totten to Standing Rock, where the arrival of Sitting Bull and so many warriors made it necessary that a man of more than ordinary ability should be placed in charge at that point."

THE Portsmouth (N. H.) *Gazette* of September 15 says: Lieut. C. W. Harrold, 3d U. S. Artillery, is spending a portion of his leave from Fort Schuyler, N. Y. IL, in this city, stopping at the Kearsars. McDonough Craven, Cadet Midshipman, U. S. N., left this city last Thursday for New York, to proceed by steamer on Saturday to Panama, where he will report for duty on board the *Pensacola*, flagship of the Pacific Squadron.

It is expected that the military telegraph will be completed and in operation between Fort Buford and Poplar River by Sept. 25. Lieut. Col. E. F. Townsend, 11th Infantry, has arrived from Fort Sully, D. T., and is stopping at the Merchants. Capt. E. B. Kirk, assistant quartermaster, is registered at the Merchants Hotel. He is accompanied by his daughter, whom he intends to send as a pupil to St. Mary's hall, Fairbairn, for the winter. Lieut. G. D. Wallace, 7th Cavalry, arrived from Fort Meade yesterday, and is quartered at the Metropolitan.—*Pioneer Press*, Sept. 15.

On Tuesday, Sept. 8, Maj.-Gen. McDowell, U. S. A., attended by Maj. B. E. Keeler, A. D. C., and accompanied by Mrs. and Miss McDowell, was entertained at luncheon, on board the *Triomphante*, at San Francisco, by Admiral De Corbigny. As Gen. McDowell boarded the flagship, the Stars and Stripes were hoisted and the band played the American National Air. After an inspection of the *Triomphante* the visitors repaired to the Admiral's saloon and partook of a collation, during which the band played a selected programme. Those at table were Gen. and Mrs. McDowell, Miss McDowell, Maj. Keeler, Admiral De Corbigny, Capt. Gervaise, Lieuts. Duplessis and Keisel, the commander and chief paymaster. A salute of fifteen guns was tendered Gen. McDowell on his departure. Gen. McDowell September 3 attended a dinner given by the Italian Consul to Capt. Morin at the Occidental Hotel, and attended the funeral of Post Capt. R. P. Novosilsky, of the Russian Imperial navy, September 9.

The *Pioneer Press* of Sept. 17, says: 1st Lt. H. H. Adams, 18th Inf., passed through St. Paul on Thursday, en route for his station—Fort Assiniboine....To-day has been specially set aside as "soldiers' day" by the managers of the Industrial Exposition now being held at Milwaukee, Wis., and the officers at headquarters Department of Dakota have been invited to attend by Gen. Hincks, who is in charge of the arrangements....Sergt. Wm. P. Blair, Co. E, 3d Infantry, has been appointed a general service clerk at department headquarters....2d Lieut. J. A. Lockwood, 17th Infantry, is registered at the Metropolitan.

MISS SOPHIA MARGUERITE AMES, a sister of Lieut. Robt. F. Ames, 8th U. S. Infantry, and daughter of the late Joseph Ames of New York, was married in Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., Sept. 20, to Mr. Thomas D. Whistler, son of the late George W. Whistler, of Baltimore. The bridesmaids were Miss Celeste Winans, Miss Josie Ames, and Miss Julia Whistler, and the groomsmen were Mr. J. H. Covode. The ceremony was performed by the rector, the Rev. George J. Magill, assisted by the Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., of Grace Church, New York. After the wedding a breakfast was served in the parlor of the Aquidneck. At 3 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Whistler left for the White Mountains.

COMMODORE FRANCIS A. ROE, U. S. N., who, during the heated term, has been seeking a few days rest from his duties in the Navy Department, Washington, on his estate "Belgrade," near Elmira, N. Y., has been suffering from the slight attack of a chronic disease contracted in 1875, while fleet captain of the South Atlantic Station, and commanding the flagship *Lancaster*. Since Nov. 7, 1879, Commodore Roe has been on duty as President of the Board, whose sessions have been held in the Navy Department, and whose very important duty has been the revision of the "Book of Allowance Tables." Mrs. Roe is with the Commodore and the latter is now rapidly convalescing.

CHIEF Engineer Edw. Farmer, U. S. N., Mrs. Farmer and daughter, have taken rooms at 23 Beacon street, Boston, for the winter.

In concluding his report on the snake dance, from which we made an extract last week, Lieut. Bourke said: "Poor food a man, or anyhow a soldier, ought to be able to stand for a while; but the sights and stenches of the crowded estufa at the snake dance yesterday beat anything I have ever had to endure, or would endure again. I thought, at first, I should turn sick as my comrades ascended the ladder and left me there, but I gritted my teeth and made up my mind to see all of those proceedings I could, and I am perfectly willing to let my memoranda attest the faithfulness with which I carried out my purpose."

On the 1st of November, Lieut. Dean, 25th Infantry, will lead to the altar Miss Todd, one of Yankton's fairest belles. Miss Todd is the daughter of Gen. Todd, and has many relatives in the service. We wish the soldier and his bride a happy life and rapid promotion.

DURING a discussion on Aug. 5 in the section of Military Surgery and Medicine of the International Medical Congress on the transport of sick and wounded in the field, Dr. Gori, of Amsterdam, made reference to the death of Dr. Otis, which drew forth the following remarks from the President, Surg.-Gen. Longmore:

Dr. Gori has made reference to a calamity about which there can be no discussion. I allude to the eloquent and touching tribute which he just now paid to the services and untimely death of that learned and most distinguished American surgeon. All of us military surgeons who are in this room, to whatever nation we may belong—and every leading nation is represented here at this moment—all of us have benefited greatly, and so long as we are able to pursue our profession must still be benefited, by those grand, impartial, and comprehensive volumes of the surgical history of the great war of the rebellion in the United States which Dr. Otis was spared to complete, and which the Government of the United States have so largely and so liberally distributed among military surgeons in Europe. This seems to be a very fitting occasion, representatives as we are of the science and practice of military surgery in all countries, for us to express our profound regret at Surg. Otis having been taken away from among us before he was able to complete the greatest of all his many valuable professional works as he had hoped to do, and it seems also to be a fitting opportunity to convey to Surg.-Gen. Barnes, and through him to all the medical officers of the United States Army, our heartfelt sympathy with them on the great loss their medical service in particular, and at the same time military surgical science in all parts of the world, has sustained in the death of their colleague. I say these few words in the presence of an eminent friend and fellow laborer of Dr. Otis—Dr. Billings—who occupies an important post in the Surg.-General's office at Washington; and I beg to propose that Dr. Billings be asked to kindly allow himself to be the medium of communicating this, I may truly say, international expression of feeling—for I see plainly you all share with me the sentiments which I have tried to express—to the distinguished chief at the head of his department and to his colleagues on his return to Washington. Dr. Billings then said: "In behalf of the Medical Department of the United States Army, of the Surg.-General, and of the colleagues and personal friends of Dr. Otis, I desire to return thanks for, and to express the highest appreciation of, the eloquent tribute which Surg.-Gen. Longmore has paid to the memory of Dr. Otis. I shall not attempt to add to the eulogy he has pronounced on my late friend and colleague. I can only say that I find I want words to express the emotion with which I have listened to it; and that I shall convey the message with which he has charged me to the best of my ability. You will all, I am sure, be glad to hear that before his death Dr. Otis had completed so much of the surgical history of the war upon which he was engaged as relates to wounds of the extremities. There remains yet to be completed the account of the complications of wounds, such as gangrene, tetanus, septicemia, etc. Another surgeon of the Army will be assigned to complete this history, and you can readily conceive how difficult he will find it to prepare a report which will be the continuation of, and be constantly compared with, the work of Dr. Otis."

MRS. FLORENCE COURTNEY HANDBURY, wife of Captain Thomas H. Handbury, U. S. A., writes the *Boston Gazette*, that her mother, "Mrs. Courtney, has no intention of ever parting with 'Idlewild,' at Cornwall, on the Hudson, during her lifetime; and it was Mr. Courtney's wish that his grand-daughters should eventually inherit it."

A DESPATCH of September 12, to the *Press and Dakotaian* from Fort Sully, says: "Last Saturday a party of hunters belonging to Company G, returned from a hunting trip. They were out three days and bagged 125 ducks, besides other game....Mr. Sage, son of Capt. W. N. Sage, of the 11th, left here yesterday with Col. Townsend's party. He returns east to resume his duties on the Frie Railroad."

GEN. SHERMAN has written a letter to Hon. Geo. C. Gorham, of the Washington *Republican*, who was a comrade of his "in civil broils and strife" in California in the days of vigilance committees, urging the lesson of those days as applicable to the present time when so much is said about violating the law to punish Guiteau. For this man Guiteau, says the General, I ask no soldier, no citizen, to feel one particle of sympathy. On the contrary, could I make my will the law shooting or hanging would be too good for him. But I do ask every soldier and every citizen to remember that we profess to be the most loyal nation on earth to the sacred promises of the law. There is no merit in obeying an agreeable law, but there is glory and heroism in submitting gracefully to an oppressive one. Violence in any form will bring reproach on us all—upon the country at large, and especially on us of the District of Columbia. All the circumstances of the shooting, of the long heroic struggle for life, impress me so strongly that I would be ashamed of my countrymen if they mingled with their feelings of grief any thought of vengeance. "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord."

MAJOR-GEN. HANCOCK, accompanied by Capt. Ward, A. D. C., left Governor's Island early Thursday morning for Washington, in accordance with the orders designating him as one of the general officers to accompany President Garfield's remains to Cleveland.

THE *Press and Dakotaian* of Sept. 13 says: Capt. Ritzius and Dr. Hall, who came to Yankton from Fort Randall yes-

terday, say that there was nothing known at the fort when they left about the assignment of Sitting Bull to that post. It is possible that the real intention is to take him to Fort Leavenworth, and that the Government is playing it on the old man.

ORDERS issued this week temporarily assign Lieut.-Col. W. P. Craighill, Corps of Engineers, Lieut.-Col. Chas. Sawtelle and Major L. C. Forsyth, of the Quartermaster's Dept., and 1st Lieut. Thos. H. Barber, 1st U. S. Art., to temporary duty on the staff of Major-Gen. Hancock during the Yorktown ceremonies.

1st LIEUT. E. M. Cobb, 2d U. S. Art., was in New York on Thursday, from Fort McHenry, on his way to Fort Monroe and Yorktown, to look after the subsistence of the Regular troops while there.

THE *Pioneer Press* of Sept. 19 says: Mrs. Major Bates leaves for the East to-day....Lieut. R. J. C. Irvine, 11th Inf., is waiting the coming of a boat from the upper Missouri, and when it comes he will hie to his post at Poplar River....Gen. John Gibbon, 7th U. S. Inf., returned yesterday from Montana and beyond, and reports a very pleasant time, though some of his trips were arduous in the extreme. Gen. Gibbon is particularly a favorite among the Montana residents, owing to the Big Hole fight.

(Correspondence Army and Navy Journal) AFFAIRS IN DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO.

SACRAMENTO RIVER, N. M., Sept. 7, 1881.

HERE we are, after a rough trip of ninety-seven miles, and so far no Indians. The command of Cooney's and Cusack's companies of 9th Cavalry, with Lieuts. Day and Finley, and Asst. Surg. Newton, under Col. Henry, left Stanton on the 2d. Arriving at Elk Springs the Indian agent turned over to the command his guide, a Spaniard, one Mateo Duroun, who knew exactly where the Indians were (?). With him we have been literally "boxing the compass"—the needle does not point in any direction which we have not travelled. Yesterday, after marching about forty miles, at that time going north, it was ascertained, he thought he was making for the Sacramento River, which, however, lay southwest; so we boxed him, and under the guidance of Lieut. Day, adjutant of the command, bore down our helm, and arrived at Carizzo Springs by dark. The agent said the Indians were only two days off.

This is our fourth day, and Mateo said last night that we had yet two days and a night. He was asked if he was willing to go alone and locate Indians while the command rested their horses, who had had poor grazing. He was too anxious in fact to go; so two men were sent with him, and it is hoped by to-morrow night something definite may be known. As it now stands it looks rather thin. The Indian agent may try to get up a popular hurrah for the Interior Department, working with the War Department, but he has had plenty of time while we have been circling to bring in any of his Indians. Slap them on the back, and say what a good "Tata" I am to save you from the troops; stay in; let me feed you. We may be doing the agent injustice, but this will correct itself if the Indians are found; but so far we feel we have been running around to no purpose, and it is not the intention of the War Department by this means to add morale to the Interior Department. The country we have passed through is considered the Paradise of New Mexico, and is certainly very pretty, heavily wooded, good grass, but in this portion the water is scarce. Last night's camp, Carizzo, was the scene of capture of an Indian camp by the 9th Cavalry and other troops. To-day's camp is picturesque, fine grass, plenty of timber, and water. We will wait here until we hear from the scouts, and move towards Indians, if any are to be found, or to Tularosa, the Agency, and Fort Stanton.

In this connection, I wish to state my favorable impressions of the 9th Cavalry (colored), and the facts in the case. On the march, or in camp, they are cheerful, willing and obedient. Their horses are well cared for, and in two companies I have seen but one man lounging in his saddle, and he had more white than black blood in his veins; no falling out of ranks, or watering at different times. If ordered on detached and dangerous service they never shirk it, and will ride hours without sleep, and apparently unfatigued. They do not appear to sleep, and in camp seem to be awake all night. If washed out, as I saw one company, they will change their camp in the middle of the night, laughing and cracking jokes. There is every evidence to show they will and do fight well. Their own as well as other officers and citizens who have fought with them, attest this fact. They will "stick" as long as their officers do, and after it's time for all to skip. In Texas and New Mexico where these troops have served there is a class of citizen maligners, belonging to the "secesh" element, who say niggers can't fight; these are the ones who think still that one Southerner can whip five Yankees. They say they are hard on horses; the 9th Cavalry has a marching record last year of 12,000 miles—rough on the man!—and Cusack's company at last muster had one sore backed horse, and had marched in September 900 miles. They are as honest as others, and seldom desert, and drunken pay day sprees are unknown. In garrison, they are neat, soldierlike, and very respectful. The marching dismounted in review muster of these two companies, who had been in the saddle nearly all the time, could not be better. At inspection, I found but one soiled coat; the man had a good one, but the tailor had not had time to alter it. The barracks, mess rooms, stables, etc., were in excellent order. So far I have only been pleased, and agreeably disappointed. I ought to add in connection with muster, that

the company officers made out the rolls, which was well done, and they have this extra work of papers, in addition to the discipline of the company. These colored soldiers have one fault, that of gambling, in which the white brother does not fall far behind; and one weakness, fondness for the fair sex, which the white soldier, from his superior intellect, finds easy to overcome.

In camp September 8—a wet, rainy day. The men have killed some deer and wild turkey. At 12 m. the scouts returned after travelling seventy-five miles, found no Indian camp nor trails of same. It is not the first time the Interior Department has gotten the best of the military. However, we have enjoyed the trip, and hope for better luck and more glory in the future.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*); *a. s.* stands for Asiatic station; *e. s.*, European station; *n. s.*, North Atlantic station; *p. s.*, Pacific station; *s. a. s.*, South Atlantic station; *s. s.*, special service.

Cruisers.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. Left San Francisco, Aug. 25, for Panama.

ALASKA, 3d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E. Belknap. Coast of Peru.

ALERT, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Yokohama, Aug. 11. Refitting, overhauling boilers, engines, etc.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. s.), Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. En route to Spitzbergen.

ASHUELLOT, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. H. E. Mullan. At Kobe, Aug. 11.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (a. s.), Comdr. E. M. Shepard. At New London, Sept. 2.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (s. a.), Commander Chas. McGregor. Arrived at the Navy-yard, New York, Sept. 9, from Washington.

GLENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. At Leghorn, Italy, Sept. 9.

KEARBARK, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. s.), Comdr. G. B. White. Arrived at the Navy-yard, League Island, Sept. 10.

LAOKAWANNA, 3d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. James H. Gillis. Arrived at Mare Island, Aug. 26. Will be ready to leave for Panama about Sept. 20.

LANCASTER, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. To be flagship of the European Station. Left Portsmouth, N. H., Monday, Sept. 12, and after a smooth passage, which was somewhat prolonged by experiments and exercises, reached New York Harbor on Thursday, Sept. 15, and anchored off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, where she will probably remain until her departure for Europe early next month. Her trial trip developed defects in the reversing gear and steam steering apparatus, which, however, can be remedied in a few days, when she will be reported ready for sea. Serious complaint has been made regarding the location of the sick bay and its want of capacity, but no change seems likely to be made at present. In all other respects, save the very important one of speed, the new *Lancaster* may be pronounced a success. Her maximum speed under steam alone will not reach nine knots in a smooth sea. The ventilating apparatus does its work admirably, and the battery is reported to have worked fairly.

The Inspection Board visited the ship on the 16th and found the crew, which contains very few old men-of-war-men, learning the ropes rapidly.

Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson assumed command of the European Station on Tuesday, Sept. 20, and hoisted his broad pennant on board of the *Lancaster*. Owing to the death of the President, all ceremonies were dispensed with, save those of introduction of the officer, who were assembled on the quarter deck in full dress, and the salute of the marine guard.

All of the officers detailed for the ship have reported and the staff as completed is as follows:

Personal Staff.—Comdr. Geo. C. Remy, chief of staff; Lieut. C. H. Arnold, secretary; Lieut. C. O. Aikhouse, flag lieutenant, and Midshipman John G. Quincy.

General Staff.—Chief Engineer W. S. Stamm, fleet engineer; Pay Inspector W. W. Williams, fleet paymaster; Medical Inspector Benjamin F. Gibbs, fleet surgeon; Capt. Henry C. Cochran, fleet marine officer.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. s.), Comdr. Silas Terry. At Montevideo. Ordered to Rio.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. a. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Pa.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. George T. Davis. Apprentice ship. At Newport.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (f. s. a. s.), Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. At Yokohama, Aug. 11.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, sails, Capt. P. C. Johnson. Training ship. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. At Villefranche, Sept. 9.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. F. M. Green. At Shanghai, July 6. Expected to leave for Amoy early in August, and thence proceed to Hong Kong.

PINACOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. W. P. McManis. Left San Francisco, Aug. 9, for Panama, where she arrived Sept. 7. All well. To remain a week and then proceed to Callao.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. At Newport.

POWHATAN, 3d rate, 14 guns (s. a.), Capt. E. O. Matthews. From the U. S. S. *Powhatan*, dated at Aspinwall, N. G., Sept. 13, 1881. Commander E. O. Matthews writes as follows to the Secretary of the Navy:

Sir: I have the honor to report that we arrived here today, eleven days from Sandy Hook. We had fine weather all the passage and have no sick. We will report 133 men to the *Pensacola* tomorrow. Have no news of the *Richmond*. The health of the place is reported good. Respectfully, E. O. MATTHEWS, Commander, commanding.

QUINERAGO, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey, Jr. At Marseille, France, Sept. 9.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. Arrived at the Mare Island yard, Aug. 16, from the coast of Mexico.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. Sailed from Yokohama about July 15 for Panama, and is due about Sept. 15.

RODGERS, Lieut. Robert M. Berry. Left San Francisco, June 16, for the Arctic regions.

A despatch to the New York *Herald*, dated St. Lawrence Bay, Aug. 18, 1881, via Yokohama, Sept. 19, 1881, says: We arrived here to-day. All is well. We met the Russian frigate *Strokel*, Captain Delivron, who said yesterday that he saw the officers of the American whaler *R. B. Hardy*, who informed him that the wreck of the *Vigilant*, found by natives near Serdz Kamen this spring, is recognized by the reindeer antlers which it has for a figurehead. Four men were found dead in the fore-castle. The Esquimaux at Point Barrow say that they saw four white men going toward Mackenzie River this spring, and found where they had made snow huts to live in during the winter. They saw dead men in the huts, and also saw tracks of a sledge, with dogs, and footprints of men, supposed to be survivors of the *Jeannette*. Without knowing what grounds there are for the supposition it seems improbable. It is more likely that the men are from the missing whalers. The *Rodgers* and *Strokel* start early to-morrow morning for the Arctic to investigate the rumors, and expect to send more authentic news before the close of the summer. The *R. B. Hardy* had on board the captain and two men from the American whaler *Daniel Webster*, wrecked this summer near Point Barrow.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. H. C. Taylor. Training ship. At Newport, R. I.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. At Rio de Janeiro, July 25.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. At New London, Conn. Under orders of the New York State authorities.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (a. s.) 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. At Chefoo, July 8.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. s.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Arrived at the Navy-yard, League Island, Sept. 14.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. s.), Capt. E. P. McCrea. Arrived at New York from New London Sept. 9.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 11 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain Francis M. Ramsay. Left Villefranche for the United States on Sept. 7. Will call at Gibraltar and Madeira on her way, leaving the latter place about Sept. 18.

VILLEFRANCHE, FRANCE, Sept. 3, 1881.

To the Secretary of the Navy:

Sir: I have the honor to report that the disposition of the European squadron is at present as follows: Flagship *Trenton*, en route to the United States; U. S. *Nipisic*, sent to officers' ship, at Villefranche, France; *Galea*, at Leghorn, Italy; *Quinereago*, on her way to Marseille, thence to Port Mahon for repairs and to exercise her new crew. All the vessels have been ordered to make the necessary repairs to their engines at once. The squadron will be in thorough order for any service before the arrival of my relief. The vessels are so stationed that they can be assembled at Villefranche twenty-four hours after arrival of the rear-admiral detailed to command the squadron. The health of the squadron is excellent. Very respectfully,

J. C. HOWELL, Rear-Admiral, commanding.

Rear-Admiral Howell reports that the tubes for the *Trenton's* boilers arrived Sept. 2, and that enough of them would be in place by Sept. 7 to enable the ship to leave for the United States. The remaining tubes would be put in while running down the trades. With ordinary good fortune the *Trenton* should be at Hampton Roads on or before Oct. 14 next.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. Arrived at New York, Sept. 10.

WAOSHUTTE, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Henry Glass. (Ordered to relieve Commander Lull.) At Suva, Alaska.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Capt. J. E. Jonett. Stationed at Port Royal.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Arrived at New York from New London, Conn., Sept. 9, and is anchored off West Twenty-third street.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A NEWPORT, R. I., despatch of Sept. 16 says: "Another trial of Weir's racket torpedo was had to-day at the torpedo station, with satisfactory results, the missile performing what was expected of it in every particular. It made 1,200 yards in less than 50 seconds, and reached its goal, though, as expected by the inventor, it deviated a trifle toward the end. This arose from the fact that some 50 pounds of ballast are discharged by evaporation during the passage of the torpedo, thus throwing the stern and rudder partly out of water and reducing the steering capacity."

The Norfolk *Landmark* of Sept. 18 says: A circular was received yesterday by the clerk, writers, foremen, etc., of the yard from the Republican-Readjuster Executive Committee, signed by J. D. Brady, Chairman, and others, asking them two per cent. on salary for election purposes, and requesting its immediate payment. The *Pinta* will come out of the dry dock to-morrow, and the *Standish* will be put in. The Equipment Department is fitting out the receiving ship *Franklin* for Yorktown. The Steam Engineering Department is at work on the machinery of the *Standish* and *Snowdrift*. Civil Engineer A. C. Menocal, of the Washington Navy-yard, is stopping at the yard on a visit, the guest of Civil Engineer P. C. Aserson.

The U. S. S. *Onycha* was broken out of rotten row at the Navy-yard Friday morning, and put under the sheers preparatory to removing the machinery and other material. The store ship *Guard* is back in her old position in ordinary.

N. H. *Gazette*, Sept. 15.

The Yokohamians are complaining of having too many salutes. Fifteen nations are represented in the population, all of whom celebrate their national anniversaries there. Their fleets frequent the port, and what with the honors paid to visitors and one another, there is almost continuous cannonade in the harbor. Many vessels fire heavy guns, which shake the houses, and occasionally break windows and do other small damage.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, a sailor of the U. S. S. *Despatch*, was robbed of a twenty dollar gold piece lately in New York while on leave. The thief, however, was captured and locked up.

The U. S. steamship *Onycha*, the refitting of which is to serve as a winter's job at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, was built at Philadelphia in 1867-8, and rated as third class. She carried ten broadside guns amidships and two pivot forward. In general design above water she closely resembles the *Plymouth*. Three years ago she brought up in our rotten row and is now mellow for taking aloft. The designs for rebuilding her are not completed, but will probably include many radical points. She is of good model and with modern outfit is \$250,000, but little is likely to remain of a million when she next clears the narrows.—*New Hampshire Gazette*.

A RACE for a purse of \$100 is announced to take place on Monday, Sept. 26, between Mr. Stephen Decatur's yacht *Qui Vive* and the yacht owned by Rear-Admiral Caven, at Portsmouth, N. H., the course to be from a boat on the river to Duck Island, Isles of Shoals, and return.

THE steamer *Lookout*, United States fish commission, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 17, and sailed Saturday morning for Cape Ann.

"KIND sir, come listen and mark," said he then, "How sad is the story I'll tell. It is not as you think that my trouble is drink, But—The Navy is going to H—!"

"Now we've had quite enough of the antique ideas Of those chaps who are nothing but sailors— They were well in their way, but this is the day Of Science, Esthetics, and Tailors."

"Scarce one of all those who with Farragut fought Or with Porter stood fire stout-hearted, Is versed in Ceramics, or Thermodynamics, So their day of use has departed."

"It is true that they battled in treason's black night, And carried the flag through with glory— But they're very ill-dressed, and when this is confessed, How sad seems their soul-stirring story."

"Hence the time has arrived to lay on the shelf The whole scrubby lot of mere fighters— With the old school away! and ring in the day Of cultured Esquimaux and Writers!"

—An Old Master, U. S. N., in *United Service* for October.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 17.—Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, to command the European Station, who will hoist his flag on board the *Lancaster*, now at Tompkinsville, New York.

Masters John B. Milton and John S. Abbott, to examination for promotion.

SEPTEMBER 19.—Assistant Engineer Frank J. Hoffman, to examination for promotion.

DETACHED.

SEPT. 17.—Commander Francis M. Bunce has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the *Marion*, South Atlantic Station, on the 29th of July last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Ensign Alton C. Hodgson, from special Light-house duty at St. Louis, Mo., and ordered to the *Kearsarge*.

SEPTEMBER 19.—Lieutenant Francis Winslow, from the training ship *Saratoga*, and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer B. F. Garvin, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to duty as a member of the Experimental Board, Navy-yard, New York.

Chief Engineer R. Danby, from duty as member of the Experimental Board, Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to special duty at New York.

Chief Engineer Fletcher A. Wilson, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the *Vandalia* on the 24th of September.

Chief Engineer A. J. Kierdel, from the *Vandalia* on the 24th of September, and ordered to the *Tennessee*, and as fleet engineer of the North Atlantic Station.

Chief Engineer Thom Williamson, from the *Tennessee*, and as fleet engineer of the North Atlantic Station, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Norfolk.

Sailmaker Wm. Caddy, from the Wyoming, and ordered to equipment duty at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

APPOINTED.

William L. Hill an Acting Boatswain in the Navy from September 19, 1881.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Sailmaker Francis Boom, from September 9, 1881.

RESIGNED.

Master Albert A. Nicholson, to take effect on the 30th of September, 1881.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Sept. 21, 1881:

Albert Aston, chief engineer, September 10, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Kutler Randolph Broese, captain, September 13, at Newport, R. I.

James J. G. Cooper, cadet midshipman, September 16, Naval Hospital, Washington.

Edward James Allen, boatswain, September 6, at Philadelphia, Pa.

We have received from Mr. U. S. G. White, Civil Engineer, U. S. Navy, a reply to the strictures of one of our correspondents on the relative rank of civil engineers. Mr. White says:

"After a long struggle the civil engineers of the Navy succeeded in obtaining a recognition as officers of the Navy and an assignment of relative rank, as recommended by a Board of Naval Officers, many of whom were of high rank and many years service, after a thorough discussion of the question. The question was also passed upon by the Attorney-General. After obtaining favorable opinions from all sources, the Honorable Secretary of the Navy issued the order conferring the relative rank and fixed it as recommended by the Board above mentioned. There is not an officer in the Service, either in the line or staff, who is affected in the least by the assignment of rank to the civil engineers, nor would there have been one if the entire corps had been given the relative rank of commodore. Each branch of the Service has its peculiar duties to perform, separate and distinct from all others; promotion and advancement in each branch is separate and distinct from that in all others; authority and power exercised by one branch are entirely independent of those exercised by all others; then wherein, pray, is any one affected disadvantageously by the assignment of rank to the civil engineers? The only cause of complaint which any one can bring forward is that now some one who previous to the order took precedence over civil engineers on boards, courts, and occasions of ceremony, is now compelled by orders from our common superior to give this precedence to the civil engineers. If the promotion, authority, power, duty, or pay of any officer was affected, then I will admit there would be cause of complaint, but no such effect can arise from the assignment of rank."

GENERAL McPHERSON'S DEATH.

A RECENT publication of the account of the death of Gen. McPherson, as given by Sergt. Thompson, and published in the JOURNAL of Aug. 27, threw doubt on the hitherto received account that George Reynolds, of the Iowa Volunteers, stumbled upon McPherson as he lay dying at the foot of a tree. Mr. H. Seymour Hall, a neighbor of Reynolds, has received from him, and sends to the N. Y. Times, this account:

I enlisted when a mere plow-boy on my father's farm, at Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1862; was a private in Co. D, 15th Iowa Volunteers. In March, 1864, re-enlisted as a veteran at Vicksburg, went home on my veteran furlough, and on my return from furlough was detained for duty at headquarters 3d Brigade, 4th Division, 17th Army Corps, remaining there till July 22—the day Gen. McPherson was killed. In obedience to orders, five others with myself started on the morning of the 22d to rejoin my command. Starting out in the direction my regiment was supposed to be, we saw a line of battle in the distance advancing toward us, and, supposing them to be our men, one of our number called out, "What in the— you shooting this way for?" As we approached nearer we saw that they were rebels, one of whom, when about 100 feet from me, fired on me, his bullet grazing the upper side of my right arm, my abdomen, and passed through the under side of my left arm. My gun was seized by a rebel soldier, who said, "Give me that, and you 'git' to the rear." As I moved away the rebel line continued to advance on the flank and rear of our line, which they had broken, and I was left to take care of myself. I was afterward told that all but two of my comrades were killed. After checking the bleeding of my wound the best I could, I started to make my way out of there. The thought of being a prisoner was terrible to me. Everything was in confusion, and scarcely knowing which way to go, I finally started in a north-westerly course. I struck a road leading into Atlanta, where the rebels had captured a piece of artillery, and seeing their cavalry still in possession of this road, I went back into the timber and came out on the road further out and crossed, and some little distance after crossing the road I saw a man in blue uniform lying on the ground some distance ahead, and on near approach recognized our beloved commander, the brave Gen. McPherson, without a living being then in sight of him save myself. He was still living, but in his death struggles, and when I offered him water he made no reply. He seemed unconscious, but showed signs of life for 15 or 20 minutes, his struggles during that time changing his head to the opposite point from what it was when I first saw him. His arms and shoulder straps were both gone. Balls and shrapnel were still flying around us in all directions, and one shell burst so close to the General's body that it swept every leaf or loose thing from the ground. A few minutes after the General's death I saw one of our men passing some distance off, and called to him, "come here!" He asked, "Is there any danger?" I replied, "No." He then came, and while we were talking of what was best to do, three rebel soldiers, one of them carrying part of a stretcher, came up, and talked of carrying off the General's body, but fearing they would encounter some of our forces, decided not to do so. As they went away they ordered us to accompany them, but as they were unarmed like ourselves, we declined the invitation. I think the name of the Union soldier who was with me was George Farlin. He and I then started at a double quick to try and find our lines. In about a quarter of a mile we came upon a train of ambulances. I asked the driver of the first to go with me and get the General's body, but he refused. I went to the next one, and just as I spoke to the driver, Gen. William E. Strong, Assistant Inspector General, Army of the Tennessee, of Gen. McPherson's staff, rode up, and I told him my story. He at once ordered the ambulance driver to follow me, when Farlin and myself led back to Gen. McPherson at double quick, followed by Gen. Strong, his orderly, and the ambulance driver. We five put his body in the ambulance. Farlin and I got in, and the driver, following the lead of Gen. Strong, drove rapidly to Gen. Sherman's headquarters, where Gen. McPherson's body was taken out of the ambulance, which was then driven on with me to the 23d Corps hospital.

On the 26th day of July, four days after the above events, an ambulance was sent up to the hospital with orders to take me to my regiment. Ignorant of the purpose of this, on my arrival I found my regiment drawn up on parade. I was taken to the front and Gen. W. W. Belknap, at that time Colonel of the 15th Iowa, read to the command an order, which was then for the first time made known to me. It read as follows:

HQs. 17th ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE,
BEFORE ATLANTA, Ga., July 26, 1864.

G. O. No. 8.
During the bloody battle of the 22d inst., in which this corps was engaged, Private George J. Reynolds, Company D, 15th Iowa Infantry Volunteers, was, while in the performance of his duty on the skirmish line, severely wounded in the arm. In attempting to evade capture he came to the spot where the late beloved and gallant commander of this Army, Major-General McPherson, was lying mortally wounded. Forgetting all considerations of self, Private Reynolds clung to his old commander, and amid the roar of battle and a storm of bullets, administered to the wants of his gallant chief, quenching his dying thirst, and affording him such comfort as lay in his power.

After Gen. McPherson had breathed his last, Private Reynolds was chiefly instrumental in recovering his body, going with two of his staff officers, pointing out the body, and assisting it to an ambulance under heavy fire from the enemy, while his wound was still unhealed. The noble and devoted conduct of this soldier cannot be too highly praised, and is commended to the consideration of the officers and men of this command. In consideration of this gallantry and noble and unselfish devotion the gold medal of honor will be conferred upon Private George J. Reynolds, Company D, 15th Iowa Infantry Volunteers, in front of his command. This order will be read at the head of every regiment, battery, and detachment in this corps. By command of Major-General FRANK P. BLAIR.

A. J. ALEXANDER, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Col. Belknap then fastened to my breast the gold medal of honor, which is still and will remain in my possession as long as I live. Who gave the information to Gen. Blair upon which this order was issued I do not know.

Mr. Hall adds: "Gen. Strong, Gen. Belknap, and too many officers of Gen. Sherman's staff knew of this matter at the time to leave his statement unsubstantiated. The order of Gen. Blair, issued at the time, speaks for itself. The Post Office address of George J. Reynolds is Carrollton, Carroll County, Mo. He is a prosperous farmer and respected citizen, whose word is not doubted by any one who knows him. I know him to be a man of honor and truth, whose statement, even if not so satisfactorily proved as it is, could be implicitly relied on."

The only Army officer registered at the A. G. office, Washington, during the week ending, September 22d, 1881, as Bvt. Lieut. Col. C. H. Carlton, Major 3d Cavalry, stopping at the Ebbitt House, and under orders from the Headquarters of the Army.

MAJOR-GENERAL McDOWELL, always happy in his remarks on General Courts-martial cases, thus comments (G. C. M. O. 86, Mil. Div. Pacific, August 31, 1881,) upon the case of a soldier tried for violation of the 60th Article of War (selling a great coat issued to him by his battery commander), found guilty of the specification, but not guilty of the charge: "The court finds the prisoner guilty of the specification and not guilty of the charge, and acquits him—thus holding that it is not an offence in a soldier to 'sell or otherwise unlawfully dispose of the clothing furnished him by the United States.' If the court found the charge did not lie under the 60th Article of War, which makes it an offence to sell or destroy the property of the United States, it should have tried the man for violation of the 17th Article of War, which declares it to be an offence in a soldier to sell, or through neglect to lose or spoil, 'his' clothing. The law does not permit a soldier to sell either the Government clothing or that which the Government has issued to him, and which is his own, but is his on the condition imposed that he shall not sell, or through neglect lose or spoil it."

THE following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House during the week ending Sept. 22: Army—1st Lieut. E. A. Garlington, 7th Cavalry; Capt. J. M. Kelley, 10th Cavalry; Major L. Lorain, 1st Artillery; Paymaster William P. Gould, U. S. A.; Capt. J. Hartley, 22d Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Cones, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Otto L. Hein, 1st Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Patterson, 1st Artillery. Navy—Lieut. M. Fisher Wright, Master C. P. Rees, Assistant Paymaster C. W. Littlefield, Lieut. H. W. Schafer, Passed Assistant Paymaster J. C. Sullivan, Lieut. Commander J. K. Winn, Commodore S. P. Quackenbush, Cadet Midshipmen E. W. Dalrymple, F. H. Stahle and Guy W. Brown; Cadet Engineer G. W. McElroy.

A ST. JOHN'S, N. F., despatch of Sept. 22, to the New York Herald, notes the arrival of Lieut. Very from his scientific researches at the North, which were prosecuted with success. The work of observation was commenced at Twillingate, in Notre Dame Bay, carried on to Turnavik on the Labrador coast, and thence brought as far down as Dist. Nain, in latitude 57 degrees north. Returning southward Lieut. Very visited the Straits of Belle Isle, and there largely supplemented his previous observations. He now proceeds to St. Pierre, and will thence carry on the chain of his magnetic register through the eastern provinces of the Dominion of Canada.

THE Washington Post of Sept. 22 says: The wedding of Lieut. W. W. Schafer, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss Lillie Davis, niece of Mrs. Esau Pickrell, took place last evening at 7 o'clock at Christ Church, Georgetown, Rev. Albert Stewart officiating. The church was crowded by relatives and friends of the parties. Prof. W. E. Middleton presided at the organ. The bride was given away by her cousin, Mr. D'Arcy Paul, of Richmond, Va. The bride wore white satin d'Alen and Spanish lace, with flower decorations of daisies. The groom was attired in Navy uniform. The bridesmaids, Misses Carrie Pickrell, Jennie Gilkenson, Lillie Whitehead, Nena Getty and Emma Sawyer, were dressed in white with different colored sashes. The groomsmen, Lieuts. Corwin P. Rees, J. H. C. Coffin, W. C. Cowles, A. H. Vail and M. F. Wright, were in full uniform. The following acted as ushers: Messrs. Warren Pickrell, Jay Cooke, D. A. Paul, Toliver Walke, Z. G. Mackall, Chas. Field, Wentworth Paul and J. Loring Whittington. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Mrs. Pickrell, on Thirty-third and O streets, Georgetown. The bride and groom left on the 9:30 train for Niagara, New York and other places.

THE following is a list of successful candidates for Cadet Engineers at the Naval Academy: H. A. Bisham, Pa.; H. S. Boyd, Md.; J. T. Bootes, Del.; V. O. Chase, La.; W. W. Culver, Ill.; J. M. Dashiell, Md.; A. C. Diefenbach, Pa.; G. R. Evans, Mass.; T. C. Fenton, Pa.; W. W. Joyner, G. W. Kline, N. J.; W. J. Miller, Va.; W. McKay, Pa.; E. M. McCormick, Va.; H. B. Winford, N. J.; J. F. McCusker, Md.; A. Rust, Va.; W. Shields, Va.; C. W. Stebbins, Md.; C. S. Stanworth, J. G. Tawrescey, Del.; D. W. Taylor, Va.; P. H. Webereoth, Pa.; S. E. Warfield, Md.; H. G. Wood, R. I.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. A. C. asks "if the cadets at West Point who failed in their examination in June, will be dismissed, or will they still remain in the Academy." Ans.—It depends upon the Academic Board. They may, if that board so determines be retained, or dismissed. Much depends on the nature of the error.

J. S. asks: 1. When the new guard arrives at its post on the right of the old guard, at the guard house, in small garrison guards, both "present arms," do they remain at "present arms" until the orders are turned over from the sergeant of the old guard to the sergeant of the new guard? 2. While both guards are at the guard house, and both officers of the day, old and new, are present, does the ranking non-commissioned officer take command of both guards in rendering honors; if so, when? 3. When both guards are standing at the guard house at a "parade rest," and an officer not entitled to a "present" passes, is the following right: "Bring the guards to 'attention' and salute with a sergeant's salute, or simply stand at attention?" Ans.—1. No; they stand at "parade rest." 2. Both officers of the day being present, each sergeant commands his guard to present arms. 3. The sergeant brings his guard to the carry, and himself gives a sergeant's salute.

V. M. asks: 1. How are commissioned officers in the U. S. Marine Corps appointed? 2. What is their rank on entering? 3. What is their pay? Ans.—1. Get some one to recommend

you, with permission to appear before the board. 2. 2d Lieutenants. 3. From \$1,400 for a 2d Lieutenant to \$3,500 for the Colonel Commandant.

W. H. K. asks: Has a Department Commander power to move troops from one point to another within his jurisdiction without orders or permission from Army Headquarters at Washington? Ans.—He has. Par. 39, Army Regulations, says: "In time of peace the stations of troops will not be changed without authority from the War Department." But subsequent decisions from the A. G. O. modify the regulation, and leave the movement of troops, within the Department lines, to the Department Commanders. Of course the War Department can always direct a Department Commander to revoke his orders changing the stations of troops, but the present practice is about as follows: If a sudden emergency arises the Department Commander moves his troops and reports his action to the Headquarters of the Army. If it is only an ordinary change of station the Department Commander usually ascertains in advance the views of the General of the Army, and thus saves any subsequent complication.

E. M. asks to be informed of names and address of the President and Secretary of Organization of Andersonville prisoners of the late war, formed in New York City. Ans.—E. M. by addressing a letter to Mr. LaBaum, Secretary Anderson Prisoners Association, Chicago, Ill., can obtain information respecting the above and all kindred associations.

Officers Ordered to Yorktown.—The following officers of the personal and general staff of the Commander Division of Atlantic and Dept. of East will accompany him to Yorktown during the Centennial Celebration at that point, to take place next month: Capt. J. S. Wharton, 19th Inf., A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. G. S. L. Ward, 22d Inf., A. D. C.; Major William G. Mitchell, A. A. G.; Major Richard Arnold, 5th Art., A. A. I. G.; Major Ass. B. Gardner, Judge-Advocate, and Lieut.-Col. Alex. J. Perry, Chief Q. M. (S. O. 42, Sept. 25, M. D. A.) Lieut.-Col. W. P. Craighill, Corps of Engrs., and Capt. L. C. Forsyth, A. Q. M., will perform service at Yorktown, Va., under orders of Major-Gen. Hancock, in connection with celebration at that place (S. O., Sept. 19, W. D.)

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Cummings, N. M., Sept. 21. Detail: Eight officers of the 9th Cav.

At Cantonment on the Uncompaghe River, Colo., Sept. 26. Detail: Five officers of the 14th Inf., and three of the 23d Inf.

At San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 15. Detail: Three officers of the 22d Inf.; three of the 16th Inf., and one of the 2d Cav. At Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 15. Detail: Seven officers of the 4th Art.

At Alcañaz Island, Cal., Sept. 16. Detail: Six officers of the 4th Art.

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Sept. 20. Detail: Three officers of the 1st Art.; three of the 3d Art., and one of the 7th Inf.

At Fort Wayne, Mich., Sept. 21. Detail: Seven officers of the 10th Inf.

At Plattsburg Bks. N. Y., Sept. 23. Detail: Five officers of the 3d Art., and two of the 10th Inf.

At Fort Canby, Wash. T., Sept. 7. Detail: Six officers of the 4th Art.; one of the Med. Dept., and one of the 21st Inf.

At Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T., Sept. 7. Detail: Nine officers of the 1st Cav., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Camp Spokane, W. T., Sept. 14. Detail: Six officers of the 2d Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Meade, D. T., Sept. 29. Detail: Five officers of the 25th Inf., and four of the 7th Cav.

The G. C. M. instituted at Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T., by virtue of par. 4, S. O. 112, Dept. of Columbia, will reconvene at that post on Friday, Sept. 16, for reconsideration of its findings in the case of Private Oscar E. Vander Bush, Band, 2d Inf. (S. O. 131, Sept. 5, D. C.)

Special Inspectors Appointed.—The C. Os. of posts in the Dept. of Missouri are designated as Special Inspectors to act upon such public property at their respective posts as may be presented to them for the semi-annual inspection. When the post commander is himself responsible for the property, then the next officer in rank at the post will make the inspection (S. O. 183, Sept. 12, D. M.)

The C. O. of Fort Elliott, Tex., is appointed a Special Inspector, to inspect at that point certain medical property for which Asst. Surg. C. Ewen is responsible (S. O. 188, Sept. 12, D. M.)

Col. Albert G. Brackett, 3d Cav., comdg. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., at the Q. M. Depot, Cheyenne, W. T., on unserviceable Q. M. property and camp and garrison equipage. Lieut.-Col. Edwin C. Mason, 4th Inf., comdg. Fort Sanders, W. T., at his post, on 8,217 lbs. of corn (S. O. 93, Sept. 13, D. P.)

1st Lieut. O. L. Hein, 1st Cav., on certain commissary and subsistence stores (S. O., Sept. 17, W. D.)

Major B. H. Offley, 19th Inf., to inspect at Fort Gibson, I. T., certain subsistence stores (S. O. 187, Sept. 15, D. M.)

Capt. Thomas McGregor, 1st Cav., on certain Q. M. stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipage at Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 126, Aug. 29, D. C.)

Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Merriam, 2d Inf., on certain ord. and ord. stores, camp and garrison equipage at Fort Colville, W. T. Capt. Albert G. Forse, 1st Cav., on certain Q. M. stores, camp and garrison equipage at Fort Lapwai, I. T.

Col. Cuvier Grover, 1st Cav., on certain Q. M. stores at Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 132, Sept. 6, D. C.)

Col. Cuvier Grover, 1st Cav., on certain ord. and ord. stores at Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 134, Sept. 8, D. C.)

Boards of Survey.—At Fort Selden, N. M., Sept. 15, to report upon the whereabouts and responsibility for a Government ferry boat, cable and tackle, left at Fort Selden in 1878, receipted for by Lieut. George H. Kinzie, 15th Inf., as A. A. Q. M. Fort Bliss, Tex. Detail: 1st Lieut. W. O. Cory and 2d Lieut. D. D. Mitchell, 15th Inf. (S. O. 109, Sept. 11, D. N. M.)

To consist of 1st Lieut. H. S. Weeks, 8th Cav. (the only available officer), will convene at Fort Union Depot, N. M., Sept. 17, to report upon the responsibility for one bundle (five doors) and one bundle (twenty-five transoms) lost in the Sapillo River while in transit from Fort Union to Watrons Station, N. M. (S. O. 110, Sept. 13, D. N. M.)

Springfield Ammunition.—The telegraphic instructions of Sept. 11, to Capt. Shoemaker, O. S. K., Fort Union Arsenal, N. M., to ship to Fort Cummings, N. M., 10,000 rounds Springfield rifle ammunition, cal. 45, invoiced to Major John Mix, 9th Cav., comdg. Fort Cummings, are confirmed (S. O. 109, Sept. 11, D. N. M.)

Sparks from McKinney.—We had quite a snowfall on September 5, which began about 11 p. m. and lasted until 10 a. m. the 6th inst. The weather is rather cold here at present. Frank Ground, post guide, returned on the 3d, and a social hop was given by Mr. and Mrs. Ground on the 5th, the music consisting of a violin, banjo, and guitar. Major V. K. Heri, 5th Cav., arrived here on the 3d inst., and remained a few days on business.

LACK, STARR & FROST,
SUCCESSORS TO
BALL, BLACK & CO.
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

DIAMONDS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER
AND PLATED WARE, FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models of the
West Point Class Rings for many years, and can sup-
ply duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

ROUNTZIE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
120 Broadway, (Equitable Building), New York.
LETTERS OF CREDIT
AND CIRCULAR NOTES
Issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
Bills drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Telegraphic transfers made to London, and to various places in
the United States.
Deposits received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed
on balances. Government and other bonds and investment
securities bought and sold on commission.

HOWES & COMPANY,
Army and Navy Bankers, 11 Wall St., N. Y.
Solicit the patronage of Officers.
L. T. HOWES. H. H. LANDON. F. A. HOWES.

Colorado Central Consolidated Mining Co.
At Georgetown, Clear Creek County, Col. (terminus of the Colo-
rado Central Railroad). Capital stock, \$5,000,000. in 500,000
shares. Par value, \$10. Non-assessable. Office, 29 Broad St.,
New York City. Register, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
President, Paul Lichtenstein; Vice-President, Herm. R. Baltzer;
Treasurer, Alb. Krohn; Secretary, Paul O. d'Estrehan. Man-
ager in Colorado, George W. Hall.

KEEP'S SHIRTS.
Gloves, Umbrellas, Underwear, &c., &c.
SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS MAILED FREE.
Keep Manufacturing Company,
651, 653, 655, & 657 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

**Fine Wines, Havana Cigars,
Fancy Groceries.**

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.
57th STREET & 6TH AVE.; BROADWAY & 42d STREET;
130 Chambers St., New York.
Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

PAYMASTER'S CLERK WANTED.—He must be a good
penman with some experience in the Pay Department of the
Army, not over thirty years of age, unmarried, intelligent, active,
and temperate, and must have unqualified recommendations.
Present station in Division of the Pacific. Address "Delta," care
of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NOW READY.

**The Fate Of
MADAME LA TOUR:**
A Story of Great Salt Lake.

By Mrs. A. G. PADDOCK.

Cloth, \$1. (Uniform with "A Fool's Errand.")

"The fascination of thrilling fiction."—*Cincinnati Commercial.*
"Not only a well-written and well-constructed novel, but a vivid
and startling picture of the people and the manners with which it
deals."—*Boston Gazette.*

"Mrs. Paddock's work is not only literature, but statesmanship
of a high order. . . . The facts which she reserves for her notes
and appendix buttress her narrative against all question. The
story itself fires the imagination."—*Boston Literary World.*

"The Mormon Church not only offends the moral sense of
mankind by sanctioning polygamy, but prevents the administration
of justice through the ordinary instrumentalities of law. In
my judgment it is the duty of Congress, while respecting to the
utmost the conscientious convictions and religious scruples of
every citizen, to prohibit within its jurisdiction all criminal prac-
tices, especially of that class which destroy the family relations
and endanger social order. Nor can any ecclesiastical organiza-
tion be safely permitted to usurp in the smallest degree the func-
tions and powers of the National Government."—*From PRESIDENT
GARFIELD'S Inaugural Speech.*

* Sold everywhere, or mailed, post-paid, by

FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT,
PUBLISHERS,
27 Park Place, New York.

CIGARS BY MAIL. See advt of M. J. Dougherty, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEVLIN & CO.,
FINE CLOTHING,

[Civil, Military, and Naval.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY & WARREN ST.,
NEW YORK.

MT. DE CHANTAL,

NEAR WHEELING, W. VA.

First-Class English and French School. Vocal Music a specialty.
Huttwart Method on the Piano. Apply for Catalogue.

EYES FITTED WITH PROPER GLASSES, AND
other services rendered in connection with the
sale of Optical goods. **H. WALDSTEIN** (name known as Optician
for nearly a century in Vienna, St. Petersburg, Paris, and Lon-
don: in New York for forty years), 41 Union Square, New York.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1881.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.

Branch Office, 1411 G St., Washington.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the
wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be
scrupulously regarded.

Remittances should be made by check, draft, or post-office money
order, made payable to W. C. and P. P. Church. Postmasters are
obliged to register letters if requested. No responsibility is as-
sumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit
direct to the office.

Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period.

Postage within the United States prepaid.

Change of address will be made as frequently as desired. Both
the old and new address should be given.

We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of
any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

W. C. & P. P. CHURCH, Publishers,
240 Broadway, New York.

THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

AFTER eighty days of alternating hope and fear—
eighty days of suffering heroically borne—the
end has come. James Abram Garfield takes his place
henceforth side by side with Abraham Lincoln in his-
tory, in the manner of his death, as he already had
done in his rise from a Western log-cabin to the highest
pinnacle of our Government.

All possible changes have already been rung, both in
the Old World and the New, upon the gamut of emo-
tions excited by this awful national tragedy. Horror at
the crime; anger at the assassin; patriotic shame that
in our America, and in days of peace, such a thing
could be; fear and foreboding for the future of a gov-
ernmental system which in the space of sixteen years
could compass two murders of its Chief Magistrate;
compassion for the sufferer, whose strength waxed and
waned, little by little, and turn by turn, through all the
anxious days at Washington and Long Branch; patriotic
pride in the universal feeling of sympathy provoked
and expressed through the civilized world; admiration
for the cheery, manly pluck with which the President
fought with Death, and took the one chance of beating
him; then the last waverings of hope, till hope turned
to despair, and the sick man closed his eyes on the scene
of worldly glory and greatness which he had so short a
time enjoyed—all these things have been fully dwelt on
from day to day, in thought, in conversation, and in
public addresses.

Now that the assassin's bullet has done its worst, and
that there is no more to hope or fear from its course, we
can see that there was nothing in this terrible crime to
undermine the character of our free institutions or to
cloud their prospects of perpetuity. It was what might
have happened in any country; it was what might have
happened to any man—to a master mechanic who
chanced to have no bench empty that a would-be ap-
prentice was competent to fill; to a householder who
sent an impudent tramp from his gate; to a ship cap-
tain who would not take a needy sailor into his crew,
after his complement was made up; to a recruiting offi-
cer who rejected a recruit. There is no class or condi-
tion of men in the position of employers who are ex-
empt from the possibility of an assault like that of Gui-
teau. It is true that the vicious civil service system
enabled a man like Guiteau to aspire to positions for
which he was totally unfit; and we should be among
the last to say anything against the urgent necessity of
reforming that system. But no system could wholly
prevent a conceited and villainous political vagabond
from pressing himself on the favorable attention of a

President or a Governor, and then committing a murder
in revenge for his neglect or rejection.

Above all, that the stability of our Government is not
shaken a hair by this occurrence is shown in the univer-
sal feeling with which the entire body of people have
rallied around the Government, and expressed their
horror of all such attacks on the framework of social
order. Indeed, it is precisely this unanimous sentiment
which has made the fruitless attempt of Sergeant Mason
to take upon himself the office of volunteer executioner,
so foolish as well as criminal. What evidence did he
see among the fifty million of his fellow countrymen of
a disposition to admire and thank Guiteau, that he chose
to consider himself the appointed instrument of a law-
less vengeance, disgracing the Army in his act? The
truth is, that the crime of Guiteau bound together the
American people, in the bonds of a common suffering
and a common emotion, as never before; nor can we re-
gard as exaggerated the words of a thoughtful English
critic, who, looking at the events of the last eighty
days with the calmness which distance gives, declares
that "much as we regret his untimely end, and much as
mankind must execrate the murderer, the incident is
one which will probably contribute more to the stability
and unity of the Republic than anything that could
have been effected by President Garfield's Administra-
tion. Another tie of strong human interest has linked
the States to the political centre of union; another hal-
lowed memory has been added to the historical inheri-
tance of the Republic. The ideal of American citizen-
ship will be purified and elevated by the thought of his
simplicity, devotion, and patriotism." Should this view
prove to be the correct one, as time rolls on, Gen. Gar-
field will probably have contributed more by his death
to the unification of these States than he could have
ever done by a longer life.

Yes, it is true that "God reigns, and the Government
at Washington still lives." The twentieth President
taught us these words sixteen years ago, little dreaming
that one day, under like circumstances, they would be
repeated at his own death. It lives and will live—flour-
ishing, we doubt not, under the sagacious and patriotic
rule of his successor, who takes up Gen. Garfield's task
with a spirit manly by nature, and chastened under the
hard experience of the past few months.

If the spectacle of a man reaching the loftiest of the
world's elective honors, only to have the cup of its en-
joyment dashed from his lips, just as he had begun to
quaff it, is in the highest degree pathetic, we must re-
member, also, that there is a certain good fortune in
dying at the climax of one's worldly renown, and be-
fore the descent into comparative neglect has begun.
In the fulness of his powers, with all the strength of
his intellect and his bodily frame developed, before he
had fallen a prey to decrepitude or had had his retrospect
of life embittered with a memory of painful struggles
ending in failures, Garfield passed into the calendar of
the honored names of American history. It is doubt-
ful whether, however high his purposes, and however
keen his judgment, he could possibly have lived up to
the measure of that universal affection and respect
which, regardless of party, the dastardly attack on him
and his heroic endurance had produced.

Unquestionably, also, it has been a great relief to the
people of this country to learn from the examination
made after death that, so far as can be known, no course of
treatment could have saved the President. As for the
condition in which his family is left, private munificence
has already taken care of that. Coupled with his real
estate, his very extensive life insurances, and his per-
sonal property of various sorts, is a series of subscrip-
tions which will place in the hands of his widow up-
wards of \$400,000. As the well-known and proverbial
simplicity of her life, which is now likely to become
still more retired, is not likely to employ even the an-
nual income of this sum, whose surplus will thus go on
increasing, it may be safely said that his children, wholly
outside of the start in life their father's fame will give
them, will each inherit an independent fortune of from
\$80,000 to \$100,000, sufficient, accordingly, for their
maintenance.

Mrs. Garfield, the faithful wife who has been the cen-
tre of enthusiastic popular admiration, was fortunate
in the possession of a spirit of Christian faith and re-
signation which enabled her to look beyond the immediate
pang of parting, and also in her naturally hopeful tem-
perament that saved her, until all hope had gone, from
the agonies of daily alarm and suffering through
months, which some wives, of a more keenly apprehen-
sive and a less cheerful disposition, would have
endured.

One lesson that comes clear and strong out of this
great calamity is the necessity, as our country grows,
of strengthening the forces employed for the preserva-
tion of order. True it is that surrounding the President

with a body guard is not in accordance with our republican views; while the ineffectiveness of such a guard has been seen in the recent assassination of the Czar. But the thought of what might have happened, had Guiteau been, not what he was, but the representative of a powerful faction of malcontents, greedy for plunder, and ready to ruin the Republic in order to obtain it, may well have prompted the question as to what force was at hand, ready, trained, skilful and trustworthy, to crush such an uprising in an instant.

These reflections, however, may be pursued more fittingly at a later day. At this moment, the thoughts of the people are on the actual calamity. The tolling of the bells, the booming of the guns, the half-masting of the flags, the slow flowing or stopping of trade in its channels, and the draping of every city and village in the land, show how the hearts of the people are affected by this national bereavement. But in the midst of it all, these hearts go out with loyal support and confidence to the associate of the dead magistrate, who has now become our President. "God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives."

RESULTS OF THE CREEDMOOR MEETING.

At the beginning of the present year the prospects of the National Rifle Association never appeared more gloomy. It was understood that the State of New York would not continue competitive rifle practice; that it would withdraw the prizes and transportation allowed to enable its regiments to be represented at the annual meeting, and possibly even the marksman's badges which constituted the great incentive for emulation among the marksmen of the National Guard. For a long time it was doubtful whether it would contribute anything whatever to ensure the use of Creedmoor by its troops. Although the Association was out of debt, such aid was indispensable to enable it to maintain its range on the scale on which it has hitherto been acting, and was even more important in maintaining the interest in shooting, without which the range would not be used.

Although the State authorities did not go to the extent which was thus anticipated, yet there was a great change from the preceding year. The amount given by the State for the use of the range was largely reduced. While the marksman's badge was continued, the prizes heretofore offered at the annual meeting and the transportation allowed to the teams were refused.

Under these circumstances it appeared that the prospects for the success of that meeting were exceedingly gloomy—so gloomy that when it was understood that the Army would not be represented on the range, it was seriously contemplated to give up the meeting altogether, and make a public statement of its reasons. The contrary action, however, was decided upon. The directors took hold of the matter with great vigor, and by personal application to their friends succeeded in obtaining money to maintain the Association, together with a number of valuable prizes, so that an attractive programme was made up. Although transportation at reduced rates was obtained from the railroad companies, the payment of even this was found such a heavy tax as to deter many teams from the interior from attending who would otherwise have done so. Thus, while seventeen teams competed last year in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL match, but ten were present this year. Watertown and Binghamton were the only interior organizations represented. Even Oswego, whose veteran team has so often carried off the lion's share of the prizes, was represented by only eight marksmen. The entire honor of maintaining the credit of the Army in rifle shooting was left to the battalion of engineers, who nobly sustained it by bearing off the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL trophy with a very high score, as also the "Travers' badge" for skirmishing.

The shooting in the matches throughout may be regarded as very fine. In the 1st Division match the 7th regiment made a score of fifteen points over the record. So close was the shooting that the engineers in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL match only surpassed the 13th regiment, Pennsylvania, by three points, and they the 20th Separate Company by five, and the 7th regiment by seven.

In the military team match, at 200 yards, the winning team, the 20th Separate Company, made 143; Company A, U. S. Engineers, 141; Company D, 1st Massachusetts, 141; 20th Separate Company (second team), 140.

In the Interstate and International matches three States were represented—the Army in the latter being conspicuous by its absence. Pennsylvania, although having comparatively a small number of experienced shots to draw from (most of its team coming from a single regiment), was represented by a very good team, whose shooting showed a very decided improvement over last year. They were mostly taken from the 13th

Pennsylvania, Col. Boies, and reflected great credit on the officers of the organization to which they belonged. New York had brought together a team which, although composed of veteran riflemen, was handicapped by using the 50 calibre. New Jersey had a scratch team picked up at the eleventh hour. It shot magnificently at the short ranges, but dropped behind at the mid-ranges for want of team experience, although using the Bochar-Sharps.

In these matches the record is below those of previous years, from the fact that they were shot in a wind blowing at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. Under these circumstances the scores of from 40 to 44, made in the off-hand firing by some of the members of the different teams (particularly New Jersey), were really wonderful.

It was a matter of great regret to all attending the meeting that Pennsylvania did not win the Hilton Shield. That she would do so was regarded as a foregone conclusion. Although defeated in the Interstate Match, her team had steadied themselves down so that at the expiration of the five hundred yards shooting, it was eleven points ahead. If the match could have been continued on that day it would undoubtedly have won. On Friday morning, however, the wind blew a hurricane, so that the team found that the rear sight which it pleases the Ordnance Department to put upon the Springfield rifle would not admit of sufficient allowance to enable them to aim anywhere near the target, or to plumb the sight when "aiming off." This not only counterbalanced the inferiority of the 50 calibre gun used by the New Yorkers, but lost the match, which otherwise they would certainly have won by twenty to thirty points. There was a general feeling of sympathy expressed towards the team at this misfortune, as it was felt that the interests of shooting would have been advanced by their carrying off the shield. It was the guns and not the men who were to blame. Creedmoor, as usual, on this occasion maintained its reputation as the "Strangers' Range," nearly all the principal prizes being taken off by others than its regular habitués. In the short range team match the three leading teams were from Massachusetts. The regulars won the Army and Navy, the 20th Separate Company the State. The Wimbledon cup was won by Rabbeth of Boston, the Champions by Scott of Maryland, and the Skirmishers by Cavanagh of the U. S. Engineers.

The feature of the meeting was undoubtedly the Skirmishers match, organized by General Hancock.

Those who think the shooting at Creedmoor is "not practicable" would have done well to have seen the scores that were made in this contest. To see men advancing from 600 to 200 yards on the double quick, and stopping and firing at the word, judging their distance and elevation, and keeping their shots inside of a thirty-eight inch circle, would have, perhaps, induced them to change their views. Army officers who were present were unanimous in the opinion that no more valuable instruction in the soldier's duty could have been devised than was afforded by this match, and considered that it would be difficult to estimate the improvement which would have resulted to the Army if teams had been allowed to be sent to Creedmoor, and if in their selection a thorough drill and instruction had been given in a match of this description, as would have been the case if they had come, the match having been announced in the spring.

The meeting was of importance, also, as affording an opportunity for Gen. Hancock to express, publicly, his opinion of the importance not only of rifle shooting, but of team shooting. His statements as to their great military value and of competitive firing, and especially of the military value of a good team to every organization, cannot fail to have great weight not only among the officers of the National Guard, but also, it is hoped, with the military authorities at Washington.

COUNT GASPARI.

COUNT GASPARI is known to American readers as a distinguished French patriot and author, who, during our late Civil War, was most outspoken in his sympathy with the cause of the Unionists. He utilized the prestige of his name and family influence to give our beloved country a moral support in his native land; and his eloquent pen was often employed in writing letters of sympathy and encouragement to President Lincoln, in the times when sympathy and encouragement were needed and keenly appreciated.

Though opposed on principle to the Franco-Prussian war, when it finally broke out Count Gasparin found himself an actor in some of its busiest scenes. Herein he displayed qualities that won for him a national reputation and the enthusiastic love of his countrymen. He seems to have been one of those rare Christian gentlemen who find the profession of religion not incompati-

ble with an active participation in life's work and a thorough enjoyment of God's gifts to man. After months of almost unparalleled devotion to the wounded of the French army left in his province, he fell, the last victim of the camp fevers from which his tender care had rescued many of the wounded French.

It was the admiration excited by Count Gasparin's noble conduct in the closing scenes of this war that impelled a writer, Thomas Borel, though of a different religious belief, to sketch the story of the Count's life. This story is simply and briefly told, and has been most happily translated by Gen. Howard.* He has, for reasons here and there adhered with conscientious fidelity to the idiomatic form of expression peculiar to the French; but if this is sometimes done at the expense of a little smoothness, it certainly lends a freshness and piquancy to what we must call a charming narrative.

The General, in offering this little book to the public, makes it appear that he takes for granted that there are thousands of his countrymen who sympathize earnestly and as thoroughly as we all know he himself does, with the exalted Christian spirit that inspired Count Gasparin in his life of self-denial for and devotion to suffering humanity.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

We give this week the substance of the report of the board of visitors who visited the Military Academy in June last, and it will be seen that the document is an unusually striking one. Appended to the main report is a supplementary one, signed by three members of the board; and as if the former were not prolific enough in its proposals of change, the latter adds others and still more remarkable ones.

So far as the existing personnel of the department of instruction is concerned, no fault is found with it, and the praise usually accorded is not this year withheld. "In general," says the report, "the officers were found earnest, and attentive to their duties, and the board is of opinion that there never has been at the Academy a more competent board than at present." But when they come to details, the visitors recommend a great many changes.

The minority demands outright, first, that the Military Department shall be abolished, and next that the school shall be turned over to the charge of the Corps of Engineers. The main report concedes that the contemplation of the law is that the Academy should be under the charge of a colonel of engineers. Some noticeable suggestions are also made in regard to improvement in the various physical exercises, notably those with the bayonet and in fencing.

Very close attention, also, seems to have been given to the manner of conducting the fiscal affairs of the Institution, and an unusual number of suggestions are made concerning changes proposed in this department. The recommendations of changes and improvements in the buildings are many and minute.

But the greatest interest, perhaps, will be excited by the recommendations of the additional report, already referred to, in regard to the transfer of management, together with the accompanying plea for a preparatory school in order to help raise the standard of admission.

Its criticisms upon the present department plan of administration are to the point, and we hope that they will receive the attention which they so well deserve.

THE HOTCHKISS AT SFAX.

An officer of the French fleet before Sfax writes of the performances of the Hotchkiss revolving cannon as follows: "During the attack on Sfax the revolving cannon were used in the bombardment by the gun boats anchored at about 2,500 yards from shore; and by the small boats and steam launches that were employed in the attack and landing itself, this cannon was extensively used, and its effect has been marvellous. All the boats and launches were armed with Hotchkiss guns, placed in their bows, the fire of these pieces has swept and cleared the shore of the enemy and largely contributed to the capture of the shore batteries and that of the batteries forming the angles of the town. In the attack on the batteries the fire of the Hotchkiss was directed against the embrasures, and the projectiles passing in and which struck the oblique cheeks of the embrasures were seen bursting in the interior of the batteries, and completely prevented the enemy working their guns—the distances of the fire from the boats varied from 500 to 1,000 metres, owing to the irregularity of the line of boats.

"There have been no reports of any difficulties in

* "Count Agénor de Gasparin." By Thomas Borel. Translated from the French, by Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 and 29 West 23d street. Pp. 127.

working these guns during the action. The unanimous opinion of the Navy is that in the Hotchkiss revolving cannon we have a very superior weapon which has been of the greatest service in the capture of Sfax. . . ."

We understand that the French have decided to increase the number of Hotchkiss guns on all of their ships. Frigates are to have 16 each. Mr. Hotchkiss is making a new gun to fire a 6 lb. projectile from the shoulder.

THE YORKTOWN CELEBRATION.

As will be seen from our Army orders of this week, Major Gen. Hancock has designated the Regular troops to take part in the centennial celebration at Yorktown next month. His orders contemplate about 1,000 enlisted men, with the proper complement of officers of the line, medical officers, hospital stewards, etc. Colonel H. B. Clitz, of the 10th U. S. Infantry, an efficient officer of large experience, and one of the most genial and popular officers in the service, is to command the camp of the Regular troops; Capt. Sanger goes as ordnance officer for the command, and Lieut. Cobb as commissary officer. Surgeon Janeway will be the chief medical officer for the troops. Light Battery C, of the 3d Artillery, is now on its march to the objective point. Light Battery A, 2d Artillery, will go a little later. Myrick's Battery I, of the 3d Artillery, and a company of Engineer soldiers are now there, and the other troops will start probably about October 5, although the precise time is yet to be fixed. By October 8, therefore, we may expect all the Regulars comfortably encamped in Yorktown, and taking advantage of the intervening time before the ceremonies to practice evolutions and gain other tactical experiences not often practicable in view of the small garrisons at most of our military posts. The little body of Regulars, all that the necessities of the service, especially urgent at this time, will permit, will, we doubt not, give a good account of themselves, and show to those present at Yorktown that though our Army is small it is in good order, well equipped, and well drilled, well officered, and well manned, and a credit to the nation which maintains it. It will have the advantage, too, of having as its chief representative at Yorktown one of our foremost military men, Major General W. S. Hancock, a wise and praiseworthy selection at this especial juncture.

General Franklin, President of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, has notified Colonel Corbin of the board's intention to send 400 old soldiers from the Hampton Branch Home to participate in the ceremonies at Yorktown.

The French official delegation is to sail from Havre on September 24. The party will proceed from New York to Newport in order to accept the invitation extended by the authorities of Rhode Island. From that State they repair to Baltimore and thence to Washington and Yorktown.

Two men-of-war, the *Magicienne*, bearing the flag of Admiral Halligon, and the *Dumont d'Urville*, have arrived at New York. The last named will anchor in advance at Sandy Hook to await the steamer having on board the delegation and will escort her to New York. The *Magicienne* will remain at New York until their arrival.

Besides the French official delegation there will be ten or twelve invited by the Yorktown Association through the Marquis of Rochambeau, consisting of descendants of officers who occupied prominent positions in the French army or navy which operated at Yorktown.

The invitation of the United States Government to the representatives of Baron Steuben to attend has been accepted by the following officers: Colonel von Steuben, 76th regiment Aidesheim; Captain von Steuben, 4th regiment of the Guards, Spandan; Captain von Steuben, 8th regiment, Frankfort-on-the-Oder; Lieut. von Steuben, 23d regiment, Rastadt; Lieut. von Steuben, 39th regiment, Dusseldorf; Lieut. von Steuben, 74th regiment, Hildesheim.

The *Tennessee* will steam down the harbor to meet the French steamer. While in New York the delegation will probably stay at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in front of which the review of troops will take place. All the expenses of the reception, both in this city and on the excursion to West Point and Niagara, will be paid by the commission.

The musical programme for Yorktown is made up. Mr. Poindexter, of Richmond, contributes the hymn, and Paul H. Hayne, of Georgia, the ode. Each stanza of the latter ends with some variation of this refrain:

Oh! wedded in love, as united in fame,
See the standard which stole from the starlight its flame.
And type of all chivalry, glory, romance,
The fair lilies, the luminous lilies of France.

The following is the programme of the national ceremonies:

Oct. 18, Tuesday—Opening ceremonies—laying of the corner stone of the monument.
Oct. 19, Wednesday—Address of the President of the United States; oration; poem and ode.
Oct. 20, Thursday—Military review on the battle field.
Oct. 21, Friday—Naval review in Hampton Roads.

To these have been prefixed some exercises of the Yorktown Centennial Association, as follows:

Oct. 6, Opening Day; 7th, Transportation Day—Railroads and Steamships; 8th, College Day; 9th, Divine Service; 10th, Municipal and Commercial Day; 11th, Industries and Mechanics Day; 12th, Farmers' and Planters' Day; 13th, Finance Day; 14th, Society of Cincinnati Day; 15th, Sons and Daughters of the Revolution Day; 16th, Divine Service; 17th, Reception Day—Masonic Orders, Militia, Fire Department.

THE funeral honors paid to Gen. Burnside show the affectionate esteem in which he was held by the people of the little State which he served during the last twenty years as soldier, Governor, and Senator. It was a turning point in his career when, as a West Point officer who had seen service in Mexico and on the Indian frontier before his withdrawal from the Army into civil life, Burnside, a western, by birth, was sought by Rhode Island, at the beginning of the Rebellion, to command one of her regiments of volunteers. From that moment he became Rhode Island's soldier, her most famous representative in the Union armies; and as such no civil and social distinctions which she could afterwards pay him seemed to her too great. This, rather than any natural bent for statesmanship, was the reason why Gen. Burnside's military career was followed by the much longer political career in which he continued to the day of his death. And little Rhode, too, took pride in the reputation for suavity, courtesy, generosity, honesty of purpose, and a desire to deal fairly even with partisan question, which belonged to the dead Senator. Of Rhode Island's patriotic soldier and amiable Senator it may be said with truth that whatever military or civil honors and responsibilities he received were unsolicited, and that whatever public place he was called upon to fill, he was content to perform its duties, without seeking to use it as a mere stepping stone to selfish ends.

THE reunion of the Army of the Cumberland this week has been an interesting occasion, though naturally a melancholy one, owing to the recent death of the President, whose presence at Chattanooga was to form one of the chief features of the reunion, and to the absence of Gens. Sherman and Sheridan and other distinguished soldiers. The reunion opened September 21 with nearly 1,500 members in attendance.

All flags in Chattanooga were at half-mast, and stores and residences were heavily draped in mourning. Soldiers of both Armies had badges covered with crape. The procession marched with muffled drums and colors draped to the place of meeting at the court house. Gens. Fullerton, Wilder, Smith, Parkhurst, Cist, and other prominent ex-Union soldiers headed the procession. The meeting was called to order by Gen. J. S. Wilder, chairman of the local committee, who made a short speech appropriate to the occasion. Gen. J. C. Smith, of Chicago, senior vice-president of the society, in the absence of Gen. Sheridan, the president, took the chair and responded.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Earnshaw, chaplain of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio. The band of the 5th U. S. Artillery, from Atlanta, interspersed music.

After the playing of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," the assembly rose and joined in the hymn. Resolutions of respect for and condolence with the family of the late President were adopted, and it was resolved that the society attend the funeral at Cleveland of their late comrade, and invite all members of the Army of the Cumberland and Ohio to join them, and that the resident members at Cleveland make the necessary arrangements.

In view of the mournful ceremonies under which the society met only routine business sufficient to maintain the organization was transacted, and a committee appointed to prepare suitable resolutions on the death of Gen. Garfield.

THE sensational rumors in the daily papers concerning the case of 1st Serg. John A. Mason, Battery B, 2d U. S. Artillery, who recently shot at Guiteau, have, as we surmised last week, dissolved themselves into the fact that he is to be tried (for violation of the Sixty-second Article of War), at Washington Barracks, by a General Court-martial composed of officers not on duty at the barracks. The composition of the court is guarantee that full justice will be done without any regard to the aspects of the case, the peculiar circumstances attending it, and the natural

sympathy felt by so many for the soldier Mason. The majesty of the law will most assuredly be upheld.

Lieut.-Col. H. R. Mizner, 10th U. S. Infantry, an able and experienced officer, is the President of the court, and Lieut. E. K. Russell, 1st U. S. Artillery, from Fort Preble, a judicious and well posted officer, acts as Judge-Advocate.

It is doubtful whether the civil authorities of the District of Columbia will now interfere in any way with the military action contemplated, but will leave the case to be disposed of under the rules and articles of war.

Since the above was written, we observe that an order has been issued suspending the meeting of the court until further notice. The order is silent as to the reason, but we presume it to be on account of the many special duties required of Army officers at this juncture, which might be interfered with were the court to meet at the time originally designated. Mason has written a rambling letter for the public press which really contains nothing more than what has already appeared in the JOURNAL.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR, on Thursday, September 22, issued a proclamation announcing the death of the late Chief Magistrate and appointing Monday, September 26, as a day of national humiliation and mourning. The President on the same day took the oath of office at the Capitol in the presence of Senators, representatives and justices of the Supreme Court and two living ex-Presidents. Afterward he addressed the assemblage in brief but fitting language. "No adequate occasion," he said, "is apparent for an unusual session of Congress. Summoned to these high duties and responsibilities, and proudly conscious of their magnitude and gravity, I assume the trust imposed by the Constitution, relying for aid on Divine guidance and the virtue, patriotism, and intelligence of the American people."

WE complete this week the report of the Creedmoor Fall meeting, from which our Army readers, as well as others, will derive much interesting and instructive information. Perhaps the most interesting match, taken altogether, was the skirmishers' match, organized by General Hancock, in which the prize was carried off by Cavanagh, a private of the Engineers. There were from forty to fifty competitors, including perhaps a dozen representatives of the Army, one of them being Lieut. Selden A. Day, 5th Artillery, Brevet Captain, U. S. A. The testimony of this match is decidedly in favor of the prone position for skirmishers.

THE progress of Sinclair's Light Battery C, 3d Artillery, this week, on its historic route to Yorktown, has been comparatively uneventful, except that the battery has been received with marked attention and special honors on its line of march. Officers, men, and horses are reported in good condition and enjoying the trip, and also making full use of it in a military point of view. At last accounts the battery had reached Philadelphia.

Pennington's Light Battery A, 2d Artillery, will likely leave Washington for Yorktown next week, having been detained owing to the death of President Garfield. The periodical changes of subalterns for duty with light artillery batteries take place October 1, but the movement of Pennington's and Sinclair's batteries to Yorktown may retard their execution in those batteries until after the centennial celebration.

AN Alabama correspondent expresses surprise that a garrison is not maintained at Mount Vernon Barracks, in that State, which, he says, is a much superior post to the one at Atlanta, and with many more military facilities, and would make an excellent cantonment.

THE time is at hand when the annual reports of Division and Department commanders will be submitted to the War Department. Those from the Indian country will be looked forward to with especial interest.

THE Board of officers on magazine guns reassembled at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday of this week, but in consequence of the death and funeral ceremonies of President Garfield, adjourned without transacting any business, to meet Sept. 21, when it will receive, and proceed with the testing of, all guns that are sent in the order in which they are presented. The Board is anxious to spare the inventors and others interested in the guns, all possible expense and inconvenience, and will do anything consistent with its duties looking to that end.

TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y. Harbor, is the present headquarters of the European Station.

THE War and Navy Departments have presented rather a deserted appearance since Wednesday evening. Secretary Hunt was in his office on Thursday morning for a few moments, the first time since he left with the late President for Long Branch on the 6th inst. The other offices in the Navy Department are all closed, with doors locked, the corridors are all deserted, the messengers are away, and on the whole this department presents quite a deserted appearance.

In the War Department, Generals Sherman, Drum, McKeever, Ruggles, the Secretaries and Chief Clerk Crosby's offices are open, though with the exception of General Drum's office, there is no business being transacted. The Secretaries of War and Navy, Generals Sherman and Drum, and Commissioner Dent met in Secretary Lincoln's office on Thursday, and after several hours discussion arranged the programme for the funeral ceremonies at the Capitol. General Drum remained in his office until late in the evening diligently at work with the assistance of his chief clerk and Gen. McKeever preparing the programme.

THE Court-martial in the *Doterel*, case nominally appointed to try Commander Evans, acquit him and the surviving officers and crew of all blame. They find that the destruction of the *Doterel* was due to two explosions—the first being an explosion of gas evolved from the coal stowed in the bunkers, and ignited by a light introduced to examine the bunker, and the second an explosion of the powder stowed in the fore magazine. "The court is further of opinion that the second explosion was the result of the first, and that the violence of the first explosion burst open the foremost bulkhead of the athwartship bunker, and that the inflamed gas passed direct into the interior of the magazine, either through ruptures made in the after bulkhead of the magazine, or through the copper pipe of the flooding arrangements for the magazine. This pipe was in the compartment immediately between the bunker and the after bulkhead of the magazine, and if it were broken a direct passage would at once be opened through this pipe into the interior of the magazine; and the court is of opinion that the powder stored in the magazine was in this manner exploded." The *Engineer* thinks this story may do for the marines, "but the scientific man will not accept it as conclusive."

THE APACHE OUTBREAK.

THE troops are now concentrated in Arizona sufficiently to make decided movements against the White Mountain hostiles, and the following despatches will show what has thus far been done:

THOMAS, A. T., Sept. 15, 1881.

Gen. Willcox and staff arrived here to-day. Gen. Mackenzie's command, including Bradley's, is on the way from Wingate to join Carr's forces at Apache. Gatewood's command of the 6th Cav. and fifty Indian scouts have crossed the Gila en route to Apache. Bailey and his scouts arrived here to-day, after forced marches from the headwaters of the Gila. They have been hunting Nana for the last month all through New Mexico. Bailey thinks he has crossed the line. McLellan's cavalry command arrived here last night.

The late peace order expires next Monday, by which time the different columns will be in position, and quick work will follow.

Agent Tiffany refuses permission to Col. Biddle to enlist any more Mojaves or Yumas for scouts. These tribes can be depended upon. Tiffany's refusal is a very serious matter, as the scouts are indispensable. It will be necessary to get the scouts from among Indians who may cause a repetition of the experiences which befell General Carr with his renegades.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sept. 16, 1881.

A despatch from Tucson, A. T. says:

Acting Gov. Cooper has secured organizations of minute men at all outlying camps, and will have a sufficient number of arms to supply them. Settlers on the Lower San Pedro have organized a company of forty men, officered by experienced Indian fighters. They have sent word to Agent Tiffany, of San Carlos Agency, to keep his Indians on their reservation; that all found off of it will be treated as hostiles. This will doubtless breed trouble, as the agent has given the Indians heretofore their full liberty, and it is doubtful if they will obey any orders in this instance. The San Pedro settlers are determined to carry out their resolution.

Col. Price is moving with his two companies of cavalry for the north toward Apache, where he will co-operate with Gen. Carr. Col. Sanford will be in the same neighborhood about the same time. All three of these officers are experienced in Indian warfare.

The *Citizen* has the following special from Gen. Willcox's headquarters:

Moved to Fort Grant yesterday. From thence will move to Camp Thomas to-day or to-morrow. There is some excitement among the Indians on the San Carlos reservation. Troops are marching to the front on foot, there not being enough horses to mount all of the men. Supplies are being forwarded by Col. Hodges as fast as they arrive. The measure of Gen. Willcox in concentrating all of his forces in the vicinity of the hostiles has had the effect of keeping them in the vicinity of Cibola Creek. The hostiles tried to get in communication with the reservation on the day before yesterday. Scouting parties have destroyed large quantities of Indian stores. Their atrocities are being continued to the Tonto Basin and Cibola Creek.

THE MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

FORT THOMAS, A. T., Sept. 17, 1881.

The Indians to the number of several hundred came into the reservation and sub-agency yesterday and to-day. All

that are out now will remain out. They number 160 warriors and are of the first of the Apaches.

The different divisions are now well on the way to their assigned points. Price's and Chaffee's commands are now moving down the Fort Apache trail from Verde to Ward's, where the Cibola crosses it, then down the creek on the east bank toward where it meets the Black River. General Carr with his command follows the same trail from Apache down on the west bank. Col. Biddle's command, in two divisions—one under Sanford, the other under McLellan—are now moving, Sanford on the road from the San Carlos reservation to Fort Apache. When they strike the Black River he will follow it toward its confluence with the Cibola. McLellan is on the Fort Apache road from Camp Thomas, known as the Paymaster's trail. When he reaches Salt River he will move up toward where the Black and Cibola join to form it.

In this basin, formed by the Salt, Cibola, Carrizosa, White and Black rivers, the savages are strongly fortified. It is a dreadful country, formed of deep box canyons, whose precipitous sides make it nearly impossible for the troops to operate. However, the officers and soldiers mean business, and will soon be heard from.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sept. 18, 1881.

A despatch from Fort Thomas, A. T., says: Bond, the Southern Apache Chief, came into the agency yesterday with some of Jolanta's band, but they do not seem to have any news of the hostiles. Sanchez is reported as being the leader of the hostiles. It is the opinion that some of the renegades have broken from Cibola and have come over on the Black River. Major McLellan, with Company G, crossed the Gila to-day, moving toward Fort Apache. Lieut. Bailey and his company, who left here late yesterday afternoon in pursuit of Indians, reported by two Mexicans to have run off sheep belonging to them, returned and reported having found the herd about twenty-five miles from here, with no signs of Indians.

Ships are being pushed forward for Apache by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Guards will be furnished for trains from New Mexico, the road to Apache from this point, via Rocky Canyon, being at present impassable for freight teams. The report from Prescott about the Indians attacking a stage near Antelope, after investigation, turns out to be false, as the attack appears to have been made by whites or Mexicans.

Companies C and E, 12th Infantry, left here to-day for Ash Creek.

Agent Tiffany arrived here to-day from San Carlos. He brought up two Indians who were present at General Carr's fight on Cibola Creek, and who afterward came into the reservation and were ordered to be put in irons and sent to Camp Thomas by Gen. Willcox. The Gearger band are reported to have all come into the reservation.

A determined and combined movement will commence to-morrow on the Apaches. General Carr will advance with his command from Fort Apache toward Cibola Creek. Price is ordered to advance from the west through Tonto Basin to the same objective point. Sanford, with his command, proceeds up the San Carlos River, opening communication with Price on his left and McLellan, with two companies of cavalry, on his right. This movement will result in the concentration of the different commands in the Cibola Creek and White River country, where the hostiles are believed to be in force, and news may be expected from that section soon.

"Mickey Free," an Indian well known to all the old residents in Arizona, came in this evening from the reservation.

Lieut. Kerr, Adjutant, 6th Cavalry, arrived to-day from Fort Grant with 30 men en route to Fort Apache. He will cross the Gila to-night. Lieut. Mills left here this morning to join Major Sanford, commanding a battalion of the 1st Cavalry. He will command a company of scouts in Major Sanford's command. Agent Tiffany, accompanied by quite a number of Indians belonging to the agency, came in here last night for the purpose of consulting Gen. Willcox regarding the renegades. Gen. Carr left Fort Apache to-day for Cibola, with 12 officers and 182 mounted men, and a company of scouts under Lieut. Gatewood, 6th Cavalry. Citizens are reported to be forming companies in the vicinity of St. Johns for mutual protection. Gen. Willcox, his Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Arnold and aide-de-camp, Capt. Haskell, have been working night and day, assisted by the commanders of district and supply departments, organizing, planning, and directing this movement. It has been one of great labor, as the hostiles are entrenched in one of the most inaccessible positions in Arizona, surrounded by deep ravines, high mountains, and canyons, which make the fortifications of the savages very secure.

CAMP THOMAS, A. T., Sept. 20, 1881.

Information has been received that the hostiles have been located near the Apache road to San Carlos and near Black River. Major McLellan's command is thereabouts. Colonel Biddle has just telegraphed him to attack them, and it is highly probable that fighting will commence sooner than was expected.

CAMP THOMAS, A. T., Sept. 21, 1881.

Sanchez, leader of the hostiles and of all the hostile chiefs, including the brother of Medicine Man, have unconditionally surrendered, together with all their bands, to the military, and ask only to be represented by counsel before the Military Commission. All of the hostile country is in the possession of General Willcox's forces.

WILL THE UTES BREAK OUT?

RAWLINGS, WYO., Sept. 21, 1881.

To Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Advices received to-day from camp on White River state that White River Utes have killed two settlers building ranch on the river 40 miles below military camp, burned wagons of others. Signal fires on mountains. Body of one man, Maloney, found. Co. C, 3d Cavalry, left for the scene yesterday. Col. Hunt, 14th Infantry, commanding post, informs me that he does not consider the killing an indication of general uprising, but simply that Utes desire to hunt in the valley on their old reservation, and will resist its settlement by any white men. Maloney was from Ohio, served 22 years in the Army, and was honorably discharged as 1st Sergeant, Co. M, 5th Cavalry, February, 1880, and located on White River.

The Utes have purchased this fall large quantities of ammunition in Salt Lake City. McCauley, Depot. Qr. M.

Troops for Yorktown.—The following officers and troops are directed to hold themselves in readiness to take part in the Centennial celebration at Yorktown, Va., on the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st of October next:

Col. H. B. Clitz, 10th U. S. Infantry, will proceed to Yorktown at such time as will hereafter be indicated to him, and assume command of the camp of the regular troops to be assembled there. He is authorized to take his regimental adjutant and quartermaster with him.

A battalion of the 1st U. S. Artillery, to consist of Batteries E (Taylor's) and F (Eakin's) from Fort Adams, R. I., each filled to the strength of 45 enlisted men; Battery C (McCrea's),

from Fort Trumbull, filled to the strength of 45 enlisted men; Battery L (Randolph's), from Fort Warren, filled to the strength of 45 enlisted men. Hosp. Steward Stephen L. Niles will accompany the battery. If found necessary Battery D, 1st Artillery (Ward's), Fort Columbus, may form part of this battalion. Major K. T. Frank will command the battalion, and the regimental band will accompany it.

A battalion of the 2d U. S. Artillery, to consist of Batteries B (McGillivray's) and C (Graves'), from Washington Barracks, each filled to the strength of 45 enlisted men; Battery I (Hamilton's), from Fort McHenry, filled to the strength of 45 enlisted men; Battery K, 2d Artillery (Carter's), from Fort Monroe, Va., filled to the strength of 45 enlisted men. The senior captain will command the battalion and Asst. Surg. J. V. R. Hoff, U. S. Army (Fort Monroe, Va.) is assigned to temporary duty with the batteries from Washington Barracks and Fort McHenry until their arrival at Yorktown, when he will return to his station. Due notice will be given Asst. Surg. Hoff when to report at Washington Barracks for this service. The regimental band will accompany the battalion.

A battalion of the 3d U. S. Artillery, to consist of Batteries D (Turnbull's) and M (Warner's), from Fort Hamilton, each filled to the strength of 45 enlisted men. The commanding officer Fort Niagara, N. Y., will send twenty men of Battery B, 3d Artillery (Tiernan's), in charge of 1st Lieut. Charles Selmer, 3d Artillery, to Fort Hamilton, to arrive there not later than Oct. 1, for temporary assignment, ten to Battery D, and ten to Battery M. Lieut. Selmer, after turning over his detachment at Fort Hamilton, will report to the commanding officer Battery D, 3d Artillery, for temporary duty with the battery at Yorktown. Battery G (Bartow's), from Fort Schuyler, filled to the strength of 45 enlisted men; Battery K (Smith's), from Plattsburg Barracks, filled to the strength of 45 enlisted men. The commanding officer Madison Barracks will send as many enlisted men as may be necessary to Plattsburg Barracks, in charge of 2d Lieut. W. Loveridge, who will also report to Capt. Smith for temporary duty with Battery K, 3d Artillery, at Yorktown. Lieut. Loveridge and his detachment will report at Plattsburg Barracks not later than Oct. 1. 2d Lieut. W. W. Gibson and a small number of enlisted men of Battery K will be retained at Plattsburg Barracks. Battery I (Myrick's), already at Yorktown, will form part of this battalion for the military services at that point, if necessary. Lieut.-Col. G. A. DeRussy will command the battalion, and the regimental adjutant, quartermaster, non-commissioned staff, and a band will accompany it.

A battalion of the 10th U. S. Infantry, to consist of three companies from Fort Wayne—to be selected by the post commander—each filled to the strength of 45 enlisted men. Company F (Hall's), from Fort Porter, filled to the strength of 40 enlisted men. The senior captain will command the battalion, and Assistant Surgeon J. C. W. Rhinington will be assigned to duty with it. The regimental band and non-commissioned staff will accompany the battalion.

Light Battery A, 2d Artillery (Pennington's), from Washington Barracks, D. C., with Assistant Surgeon W. L. Reed and second class Hospital Steward W. H. Dail, Battery B, 2d Artillery, and Light Battery B, 3d Artillery (Sundair's), from Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., accompanied by Assistant Surgeon H. Burton, have already received their orders to march to Yorktown.

Each foot battery and company above designated will, wherever practicable, be accompanied by three commissioned officers—a captain, a 1st lieutenant, and a 2d lieutenant.

Capt. J. P. Sangor, 1st U. S. Artillery, is appointed quartermaster officer for the troops to be assembled at Yorktown under these orders. Ball cartridges will not be taken by the troops from their posts, but will be issued for guard purposes, if necessary, at Yorktown. Blank cartridges, if they should be required, will also be issued at that point.

1st Lieut. E. M. Cobb, 2d U. S. Artillery, is appointed acting commissary of subsistence for the troops to be assembled at Yorktown under the above orders.

Each of the foot battalions will take a full supply of camp equipment, bed-sacks, and pillowcases, etc.

Surgeon J. H. Janeway, U. S. Army, will accompany the troops as senior medical officer.

The medical director of the department will see that an adequate supply of medicines and medical stores, hospital tents, etc., is taken.

The troops will move about the 5th of October next, but specific orders will be issued hereafter fixing the exact time for the movement to commence, and the route by which they shall proceed to their destination. (S. O. 39, M. D. A., Sept. 19.)

A detachment of three non-commissioned officers and twenty-five privates of Light Battery K, 1st Artillery, with twenty-five horses, under 1st Lieut. Allyn Capron, are detailed for service at Yorktown, Va. The detachment, with its horses, will leave Fort Adams, R. I., so as to reach Governor's Island, N. Y. H., by Oct. 3. The men of the detachment will be properly armed, uniformed, and equipped (S. O. 43, Sept. 23, M. D. A.)

Department of Dakota.—The Cheyenne Leader, of Sept. 15, says: Lieut. Chas. Mason returned from Fort Bidger, Friday afternoon.... Lieut. Henry Seton and family are expected at Fort Russell, Sunday, for a short visit, previous to Lieut. Seton's departure for New York, to which place he is assigned on recruiting duty.... Col. Van Vleet, of the 3d Cavalry, arrived at Fort Russell, Saturday, from White River. His arduous field duties have worn so heavily upon him that he is obliged to temporarily leave the duties of his office, for rest and medical treatment.... Lieut. Duet went west yesterday to attend a Court-martial at Fort Washakie.... Lieut. Fred. W. Foster, 5th Cavalry, arrived at Fort Laramie last evening.... Major James P. Morlin, A. A. G., was a west bound passenger passing through this city, Sunday.... Maj. T. H. Stanton, chief paymaster department of the Platte, passed west Sunday on a pay tour.... Lieut. F. D. Dodd, of the 9th Infantry, went west yesterday as a member of the Fort Washakie Court-martial.... Major M. J. Ludington, of the quartermaster's department, at Omaha, passed through this city Sunday, going west.... Mrs. V. K. Hart, wife of Major V. K. Hart, of Fort Laramie, accompanied by Miss Watson, arrived in this city last evening and are stopping at the Railroad house.... Maj. Gilliss, now stationed at Forts Monroe, passed through this city Sunday, on his way to Rawlins as a witness in the case of the U. S. v. Small, Ames et al.... Capt. Albert D. King arrived in Laramie City Saturday, to take command of Co. D, 3d Cavalry, stationed at Fort Anders.... Capt. Simpson, C. A. Weidman, and a son of C. L. Brackett, returned Sunday from a fishing trip out on the Lache la Poudre. The weather was so unfavorable during their stay that they have no very big fishing yards to tell.... Lieut. Henry Seton and family, of the 4th Infantry, arrived Sunday, and are guests of Capt. Pollock, of the 9th Infantry, at Camp Carlin. Lieut. Seton will depart to-day for New York, where he is to report for recruiting duty.... A detachment of the 5th Cavalry recruits arrived at No. 3 yesterday and were turned over to Fort Russell by Capt. George E. Price. They formed a portion of larger detachment which continued west, accompanied by Colonel Green and Capt. Price. The recruits are partly for Arizona and partly for Oregon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold him self responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

DEFENCE OF AN OFFICER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: My attention has been called to an article which appeared in some of the daily papers about the 23d of August, concerning Lieut. Taylor, 9th Cav., which does great injustice to that officer in its misstatement of facts and false accusations.

Lieut. Taylor was charged only with using an objectionable expression to Trumpeter Hockins, and with striking him with a carbine. The court found him technically guilty, but with very extenuating circumstances, and unanimously recommended him to executive clemency, which was concurred in by the Department commander, as I have every reason to believe.

The assertion that Lieut. Taylor was also arraigned for perjury is totally without foundation, such a charge having never been raised against him.

Very respectfully,

C. McKIBBIN, Captain 15th Inf.,
Counsel for Lieut. Taylor.

FORT WINGATE, N. M., Sept. 14, 1881.

THE RAMROD BAYONET.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The ramrod bayonet, instead of being an improvement, is objectionable for the following reasons:

Because, applied to the rifle, it increases the weight of the piece, the ramrod bayonet weighing three and a half ounces more than the ordinary ramrod, the catches, etc., to hold it in the stock making the total increased weight about five ounces, or about the same weight as if a magazine was loaded and placed under the barrel; and because it is impossible to clean the rifle with a heavy triangular piece of iron without running the risk of seriously injuring the rifling.

Why not use a wooden ramrod to clean the gun—thus lightening the piece—and the knife trenching bayonet recommended by the Miles Board?

FRONTIER.

LIFE IN ALASKA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Perhaps many of your readers would like to hear from their exiled companions in the remote cold regions of the arctic Alaska. The *Jamestown* during her cruise lay at Sitka, about one hundred and sixty miles southwest of here. There being no civil law in the Territory, Capt. Glass, of the *Jamestown*, acted as governor pro tem. When the Folsom gold mines opened up this spring, the captain, thinking trouble would emanate among the miners, concluded to establish a military post in this locality and to garrison the same with sailors and marines to be detached from the *Jamestown*. The detachment consisting of four officers, fourteen marines and ten sailors, under the executive officer, Mr. Rockwell, embarked for this place May 12, arriving here May 13. The weather was disagreeable, at the time, raining, and making it very unpleasant to land our three months' provisions and stores. After some delay, an unfinished log house was secured as temporary quarters until such time as barracks would be ready for our occupation. Next morning after our arrival, May 14, breakfast was served at 6 A. M.; all hands were turned out at seven armed with axes, shovels and pikes, including a pistol each. With these implements we followed our brave commander through mud and water, through brush, over logs, and other impediments, until the command halt was given; then a brave assault was made against the surrounding forest, and in the short space of a week two houses, built by our hands, were ready for our occupation. These we moved into May 21. Since that time we have made continual warfare on the surrounding reservation. Digging stumps and burning brush has demolished a good deal of our clothing, also a pair of gum boots apiece, which cost us an additional seven dollars; this extra clothing, under the circumstances of hard labor, I think the Government should compensate us for, and allow us an extra blanket for the coming cold weather, as one blanket is rather light where the snow is seven and eight feet deep during the winter.

The *Wachusett*, the long looked for relief ship, hove in sight August 2. Our joy soon changed to that of grief when our good captain called his men up and told us in painful words that he had received an order to transfer a lot of us to the *Wachusett*. Dear JOURNAL, imagine our feelings; two years and a half in exile, away from our homes, our wives and our children, and, above all, civilization. This is duty, but not justice, to those who are victims of the transfer. The *Jamestown* came here two years and a half ago, her marines, in the meantime, having done the hardest duty imaginable, preserving order among numerous tribes of Indians, hunting up illicit distilleries, looking after semi-civilized Russians; besides all this, establishing Military Post Rockwell. This last was extremely hard labor on Government grub, straight; fresh meat is unknown; soft bread is a rarity.

Lieutenant-Commander Geo. W. Pigman has been placed in command of the post, relieving Lieut.-Comdr. Charles H. Rockwell. The following is our daily routine for all hands: Reveille, 6 A. M.; breakfast, 7 A. M.; work digging stumps, building, etc., from 8 to 11.30 A. M.; dinner, noon; work again from 1 to 5 P. M.; supper, 5.30 P. M.; tattoo, 9 P. M.

The librarian of the post would ask through the kindness of the JOURNAL any reading matter from any one. It will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

Truly yours,

C.
MILITARY POST, ROCKWELL, ALASKA, Aug. 10, 1881.

THE WEST POINT ACADEMY.

To the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln:

THE Board of Visitors appointed by the President to visit the Military Academy at the June examination of 1881 have the honor to submit the following report: All the members of the board were present during the greater part of the examination. Some of them, as suggested in your letter of appointment, arrived prior to the examination and remained till after its close. The Superintendent and the professors and officers under his command offered us every facility for inspecting the Academy in all its branches and for witnessing the examinations and drills. They also furnished freely all information asked for, verbally and in writing as desired.

The law authorizing the appointment of a Board of Visitors requires those members of it who are appointed by the President to submit to the Secretary of War for the information of Congress a report in regard to the administration, discipline, instruction, fiscal affairs, and other concerns of the Academy. We therefore report under these various heads as follows:

ADMINISTRATION.

In regard to the general administration of the Academy, we find the following facts to exist: The Revised Statutes, sections 1310, 1314, 1384, provide that the Superintendent of the Military Academy shall have the rank of Colonel of Engineers. In fact, however, the command at West Point constitutes a military department, of which the Military Academy is a portion, and the Commanding General is the Superintendent of the Academy.

We are not aware that the law above quoted has been repealed, but we do not find it enforced. The rank and positions of other officers of the Military Academy are, we believe, in accordance with law.

The Assistant Adjutant-General of the Military Department does not belong to the Military Academy organization, and is in no way essential to it. This officer occupies quarters required by the Academic officers, there being not enough quarters for the proper accommodation of the Academic staff on duty there.

A period of more than four years' experience seems necessary to enable the Superintendent to acquire a perfect knowledge of the interests of the Academy and of the best method of discharging his duties. Familiarity with the service in the Army is only a very partial preparation for the duties of the Superintendent of the Military Academy. The command is peculiar, and unlike those in the Army, and its duties are entirely different; none but a graduate can successfully exercise this command, because none but a graduate can be thoroughly familiar with the details of its organization, its discipline and its system of instruction.

The professors of the Academy are prominent officers, as they have always been and always should be. This is the universal rule in all institutions of learning, and its advantages are too well known to require recapitulation here. With the assistant professors the case is different. Were they permanently detached they would be debarred from the hope of promotion, and the most useful would take other positions. By the present system of temporarily detailing graduates distinguished in study, a large class of officers is brought to the intimate acquaintance of the Academic Board, and their utility as teachers is fully tested; thus enabling the Board to make judicious selections for detail, and when a vacancy occurs to recommend a thoroughly qualified candidate for a professorship.

Suggestions have been made that there would be an advantage in making appointments of professors from other institutions, experience does not justify the utility of this suggestion; nor is it practiced except to a very limited extent in the old and most renowned institutions of the country. The great success of the Academy or West Point, under the peculiar method of instruction, justifies the conclusion that the professors should be as far as possible, graduates of the Academy, an intimate knowledge of its plan and practice being essential to their usefulness.

The instructors in Practical Military Engineering, and in Ordnance and Gunnery, as well as the Commandant of Cadets, being at the head of their respective departments of instruction, and in the use of the special duties of their profession, may be detached with advantage for a longer period than four years, and we recommend that they be not subject to the four years' term of detail.

In general we find the officers earnest and attentive to their duties, and we are of opinion that there has never been at the Academy a more competent Academic Board than at present.

DISCIPLINE.

The late General Sylvanus Thayer, who may justly be considered the father of the Military Academy, inaugurated the system of discipline in teaching, justly termed the West Point system. No person ever worked with more singleness of purpose, with more intelligence, energy, and devotion to his special duty than the then Major Thayer, who for sixteen years was the Superintendent of the Academy. Although he was not fully supported by the superior authorities as the Superintendents now are, in the enforcement of rigid discipline, yet he persevered, and in spite of many adverse circumstances, succeeded in establishing the system which has brought the Military Academy to great perfection and usefulness, and which has received the commendation of all who have investigated it.

The necessarily rigid discipline of the cadets seems to be preserved. Various attempts have formerly been made to propitiate the cadets by indulgences and by relaxation of the traditional requirements of duty, and always with disastrous effects. One great evil of the change of Superintendents once in four years has been that the new incumbent with a laudable desire to distinguish himself by improving the discipline, inaugu-

rates a system of amelioration by indulgences, by which he hopes to avoid the severity of the exactions in the performance of duty. Their attempts have uniformly been singular failures, filling the barrack yard with extra duty men and crowding the demerit reports. The return to the traditional system has been painful to the authorities and vexatious to the cadets. No persons know better than the cadets themselves that the rigid performance of all duties required by the regulations and orders is beneficial to themselves and to the best interests of the Service, preventing the vicious and idle from interrupting the performance of duty by the more faithful and earnest. The penalties for violation of the regulations are mild, and calculated to stimulate the well-disposed student to renewed exertions and not to break the manly spirit of independence. When the demerits are excessive in number, or breaches of discipline gross, the regulations require dismissal; which for the best interests of the Service and of the Academy should be irrevocable whenever imposed. Imprisonment does not seem compatible with the high character which the cadets should maintain, and whenever necessary should be followed by dismissal.

The malpractice of "hazing," which made its appearance a few years since at the Government academies, has been crushed by rigid discipline, but it still lingers to some extent, and it will require the utmost vigilance on the part of the officers in immediate charge of the cadets, and the most prompt measures of punishment in order to eradicate this vicious and unmanly practice. The practice of treating the new students as of an inferior order by the higher classes is probably as old as the formation of colleges.

Anciently the senior had his freshman, who performed menial service for him, and "hazing" was probably the result of a rebellion against this service. It is not a peculiar outgrowth of the Military Academy, but an imported practice in violation of good order and discipline.

The bearing of the cadets in ranks, in the section room and off duty, is soldierlike and becoming, and their behavior at the mess-table and in other personal intercourse is decorous and manly. We are of opinion that no one should be quartered in the Cadet Barracks but the cadets, the tactical officers and soldiers and servants who are under the immediate command of the commandant of cadets. We deem this an arrangement essential to the proper discipline and police of the Cadet Barracks. The dentist should be established in some other building, and the officers not connected with the tactical department should be provided with quarters elsewhere.

It was not an unimportant feature of the West Point system, as originally established, to endeavor to bring about as frequent intercourse as possible between the officers and cadets. To aid this it was the custom for the superintendent in person to grant all permits for supplies, thus bringing each individual cadet frequently into his presence, and making him familiar with his necessities and wants. The duty is now performed by the officer issuing the supplies; we think that the issuing officer should not be charged with the duty of controlling the amount of supplies the cadet shall receive. The cadet being supplied with sufficient funds for his support by the Government, should not be allowed to receive money from any other source, excepting for his outfit on entering the academy and expenses when on furlough or leave, and he should not be in debt, except in cases of unavoidable necessity. Economy, which will be so essential to him in the Army, should be carefully enforced at the Academy. Cadets, whose parents or guardians are of a different religious belief from that of the Chaplain of the Academy, have been allowed to attend the services of other churches at West Point or in the vicinity at the request of their parents or guardians; we think that this privilege should not be curtailed but that the cadet should be allowed the fullest liberty in this respect consistent with proper discipline.

INSTRUCTION.

We attended the examination in Mathematics, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Civil and Military Engineering and Grand Tactics, Ordnance, Gunnery, French, Spanish, Law and English studies, and the exhibition of drawings. Some members of the Board also witnessed the ordinary recitations in the section rooms before the close of term. The West Point system of instruction, which consists in dividing the class into small sections, each under an instructor, and the whole under the professor, and in subjecting each cadet to a daily examination, has, in a long course of years, proved to be admirably adapted to its purpose, and has our unqualified approval. The cadets, as was to be expected, showed commendable efficiency in the various branches of study.

The condition of the department of Chemistry and Mineralogy, from which the former professor has lately been retired at his own request after close application to the duties of his department for more than twenty-three years, is a monument of devotion to duty and of intelligent and successful teaching.

The departments of French and Spanish, in accordance with the provisions of law recently passed, are to be merged in one as soon as a vacancy occurs in the professorship of either. The opinion of Congress having thus been clearly expressed as to the necessity for only one professor for these two studies, we recommend that the law be put into practical operation by the retirement of the Professor of Spanish whenever of the requisite age. This retirement will not only consolidate the two departments, but will make available a set of quarters greatly needed for other academic officers.

In the Department of Drawing the present professor has remodelled the method of instruction, and the cadets are instructed in those subjects most necessary and useful for their positions in the Army, but little time is devoted to purely artistic work, and that only for cadets who have special aptitude for it.

The Scientific Departments maintain under the present professors the high reputation which they acquired from the unremitting labors of Davies, Mahan, Bartlett, and Church.

The exhibitions in the various Infantry and Artillery drills showed a very commendable proficiency in all these branches. The ponton bridge drill was well executed, but we observed that all the ponton train was worn out, and to a few boats and bridge materials. It is a most important branch of practical instruction and should be provided with a new and complete ponton train.

The Cavalry manoeuvres were executed with great spirit, the cadets having a good seat and confident bearing in the saddle. In the Cavalry School the bareback gymnastic riding, mounting and dismounting in pairs on running horses, showed great perfection in horsemanship. We learn that the latter exercise is considered as being too rough and liable to accident. We hope that instruction so useful in making a trooper master of his horse, so admirably adapted to promote physical development, and so useful at times in Indian and other warfare, will not be omitted for any slight reasons. We think the instructor has done signal service in bringing this branch to its present creditable condition.

There was no exhibition of exercises in the gymnasium nor of the broad sword in single combat. There is a great deficiency of apparatus for the fencing school, and the whole furnishing of the gymnasium is unsatisfactory. A more suitable room is needed for this purpose. The regulations of the Academy (par. 33) require that "instruction shall be given in the use of the small sword, broad sword, and bayonet, and such military gymnastics, including swimming, as circumstances may permit." In fact, however, we find that no instruction whatever is given in swimming, but very little in gymnastics, and the exhibitions of fencing and bayonet exercises were spiritless and unsatisfactory. The value of this class of exercises for men whose profession requires good physical development cannot be doubted, and the winter afternoons, when snow prevents outdoor drills, afford ample time for it. We, therefore, recommend that all this class of instruction and practice be made a practical requirement, that this department be entirely reorganised, provided with efficient teachers, and placed under special control of the tactical officers, subject to the Commandant of Cadets. The exercises should be conducted under the advice of a surgeon skilled in such matters, not for the purpose of stopping the exercises for fear of accident, but to direct them to the proper physical development of each individual. This physical culture should undoubtedly include careful instruction in swimming; this is of the highest practical importance to the cadets in their future careers as officers in active service. As swimming in the deep current off Gee's Point is dangerous (fatal accidents having occurred there), and as the shoal water along the rest of the Government ground has been destroyed for this purpose by the railroad now in progress of construction, and by gas-house and sewage discharges, a swimming tank is necessary. This should be constructed in the immediate vicinity of the Cadets Barracks, and provided with suitable arrangements for reaching it by steam during the winter.

EXAMINATION OF NEW CADETS.

The examination of new cadets resulted in rejecting 49 out of a total of 118 who reported for examination. The examinations were conducted with the usual great fairness and impartiality, and each candidate was asked if he desired to have more time than the usual allowance. The result does not give a high character for the progress of education in the schools of our country, when nearly one-half of the young men, all over 17 years of age, selected from all parts of the country are not proficient in the mere elements of learning required for admission to the Academy. The rejected applicants are not confined to any part of the country, and many of them come from the older States whose citizens are proud in the belief that all their youth acquire a good knowledge of the elements of education.

The question of more perfect teaching must, of course, be left to the educational managers of the several States. The Government is greatly interested in having the youth who are to be educated by the country better prepared before they leave their Congressional district for the Military Academy. The law authorizing appointments to be made a year in advance of admission would seem to give the War Department power to require an examination at their homes before receiving their order to report at the Academy.

FISCAL AFFAIRS.

Under the head of fiscal affairs, the board reviews the present system of paying the cadets, and comments upon the fact that a considerable sum of money, including the entire pay of the cadets for each academic year, the post fund, and certain other amounts, are placed in the hands of the Treasurer, who is also Cadet Quartermaster and Commissary. The post fund is raised at present from rents of various buildings on the academic grounds which have been erected out of its proceeds. Several additional buildings have been erected out of the proceeds of the Cadet Quartermaster's fund, which is raised by charging the cadets for their clothing more than it costs. There was no law or propriety in erecting these buildings from a tax on cadets, and the law now in force requires that the clothing and mess provisions shall be delivered without any commission or advance; yet we find that the clerk to the Quartermaster has an allowance of \$300 per annum from this fund. Congress appropriated \$900 per annum for this clerkship, and in addition he is furnished quarters. There is no authority for this charge upon the cadets, the excuse that a proper clerk could not be obtained for \$900 a year and a home not being a valid one after Congress had determined how much he should be paid. The board thinks that there should be an appropriation

to purchase a stock of provisions for which the Commissary should account to the Treasury Department, as is done in the Army. This would result in no loss to the Government, but in a more perfect responsibility in the disbursing officer.

There being an accumulation of more than 50 per cent. of the yearly expenses in the cadet laundry accounts, it is a manifest injustice to tax cadets to meet the laundry expenses and further accumulate this fund. Cadets should be charged only the actual cost of running the laundry. In the opinion of the board the Government should pay for the gas consumed for the academic buildings, instead of its being furnished, as at present, from the proceeds of a tax on the cadets. The printing fund is also an accumulating fund, caused by charging more than cost for work, and should be rectified. In the other small funds, six in number, principally for damages to property, the board see nothing to condemn, but in speaking of the other larger funds raised by taxing the cadets, desire to say that they believe them to be administered with the utmost fidelity in a pecuniary sense, but are of opinion that the system adopted (which has not originated with the present authorities) is erroneous in principle and contrary to the spirit of existing law, which directs all supplies to be furnished the cadets at cost, and the erection of various buildings from a fund raised on commissions or advances on actual cost is certainly not in accordance with the law. The construction and repair of buildings of every kind should be paid from the annual appropriation for "improvements and repairs." The surplus balances of these various funds and property on June 1, 1881, amounted to little less than \$50,000, all of which is the result of the percentage system; and to secure justice to former cadets for the levying of this tax the board are of opinion that the money should be devoted to some purpose in which former cadets may have an interest and their successors a benefit, and a memorial hall is suggested at West Point to commemorate the services of such cadets as may have distinguished themselves or died in public service. Hereafter the above law should be rigidly enforced, and no commissions charged above the actual cost of supplies. The accounts show more than \$40,000 in money in the hands of the officer performing the duty of Commissary Quartermaster and Treasurer on June 1, 1881, and more than \$100,000 pass through his hands annually, of which there is no account beyond his own books. This officer should be required to give a bond and account directly to the Treasury Department. The Quartermaster's supply of clothing and other articles is also of good quality. A system of percentages is here also charged above actual cost, and should be remedied.

The provisions for the cadet mess are generally of good quality and in ample quantities, with some exceptions. They think that the mess should be more immediately under the inspection of the Commandant of Cadets. He should be charged with the duty of inspecting the provisions on hand and examining the preparation of all articles to be placed on the tables of the cadets.

BUILDINGS OF THE ACADEMY.

Treating of the buildings of the Academy, the board think the enlargement of the cadets' barracks, now in progress, will give the cadets and tactical officers sufficient accommodation if the building is devoted to their use. The health of the cadets requires that better ventilation be provided, especially in the sleeping rooms.

The heating arrangements also need attention and the barracks are imperfectly lighted. It is recommended that large panes with suitable sashes be substituted for all the diamond windows of the barracks. The number of water closets and urinals for the use of the cadets is not sufficient. They should be increased to fifty of each kind. Better arrangements for lighting are also recommended. The academic building should be remodelled and another story added to it, increasing the accommodations for the recitation rooms, the drawing room, and enlarging the gymnasium; also, providing a suitable room for public examinations and rooms for the ordnance and gunnery museum. The report continues: A room is needed for mineralogical and geological cabinets, also for works of military and civil engineering, but it is not deemed advisable to raise this building and make it fire-proof, as suggested, and another fire-proof building should also be provided. A separate building for a gymnasium is also needed. The erection of a new building for cavalry barracks is recommended, and also the construction of a brick cottage, at a cost of \$10,000, for the accommodation of the Board of Visitors. The entire cost of the construction of new, and the alteration and repair of old buildings, and for the purchase of various apparatus recommended by the board amounts to about \$40,000, exclusive of the cost of enlarging the academic building proper.

The report concludes as follows: The Board requested the President to make the report to the Secretary of War. In compliance therewith the undersigned has prepared the foregoing report of which a copy has been sent to each member of the Board. Major Milo S. Hascall and H. B. Ledyard, Esq., have signified their approval. No reply has been received from the other members of the Board. Respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant, GEO. S. GREENE,
Maj.-Gen., President of the Board of Visitors.
WEST POINT, June, 1881.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

Three members of the Board, Don Carlos Buell, Milo S. Hascall and H. B. Ledyard dissent from this report, and have submitted a minority report, as follows:

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 15, 1881.

Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, etc.:

SIR: The undersigned members of the Board of Visitors dissent from the opinion of some members of

the Board upon the merits of a question concerning the Government of the Military Academy, and from the opinion of other members as to the policy of bringing the subject forward at this time. We think on the contrary, that the Academy ought to rest on a foundation of public confidence which will make it at no time unwise to discuss a question affecting its healthy condition, and that the matter referred to ought now to be reviewed. We deem it our duty, therefore, though constituting only a minority of the Board to bring the subject to your notice. The remarks with which we preface the essential question are not irrelevant to it, and may even be necessary for a comprehensive view of it.

The subject of military education has in recent times especially been deemed worthy of the careful consideration of the most civilized nations. It may almost be said that the attention bestowed upon it in different countries has been in proportion to the degree of civilization in each case. Of the prominent European nations, Russia has been the most backward, and France the most advanced in this particular. In our own country the subject was taken up at an early day after the Revolution, the men who fought through the war without the advantage of such an education, being ardent advocates of it after the war was over. Without tracing minutely by the growth of the idea in the country we may observe that it was embodied by an act of Congress establishing the Military Academy in 1802, made marked progress in 1812, and finally evoked a well matured and characteristic development during the administration of Mr. Madison, when Col. Sylvanus Thayer, an officer of engineers, was sent to Europe by the Government to study the various schools then in operation, with a view to the adoption of a system for our use. After a sojourn of 2 years abroad, Col. Thayer returned in 1817 and gave to the Academy at West Point substantially the shape and character which it now has. In general features it conforms more nearly to the Polytechnic School of France than to any other school, in combining in one institution the fundamental scientific basis of that school with the special application and training which belong to the several branches of the military service, and in France and elsewhere are supplied at separate special schools. It is not our purpose to discuss the merits of the system thus matured, but to draw attention to the plan of government under which it grew up, and which exerted a powerful influence upon its development and success.

Originally and until a few years, the immediate government of the Academy was in the hands of the Corps of Engineers, subject to the War Department. The chief of the corps was specially responsible for its condition, and, therefore, watched its conduct, studied its wants, and kept the department advised of every question concerning it. The Superintendent was selected from the Engineer Corps, and the character of the corps as a body gave reasonable assurance that an inferior or unqualified person would not be found in the place. In 1866 the supervision of the Academy was taken from the Corps of Engineers and the superintendency opened to the Army at large. The result has not justified the change. It was not to be expected that the Superintendents would be more capable or faithful than formerly, and on the other hand, some important advantages of the old system have been sacrificed. There has been virtually no supervisory, and restraining or governing authority outside, so far as responsibility is concerned, the Academy has been thrown into the category of general military commands, amenable only to the check of an ordinary inspection and the operation of disjointed decisions, and exempted from that intimate scrutiny and control which its peculiar mission requires. That latitude of authority which in the Army often results more from the circumstances of isolation than from any necessity of the occasion has attached to the Superintendent, who, with no one prepared to question him, brings into contact with the Academy practices in administration which are unsuitable or objectionable, and in Academic matters interposes his authority in a manner prejudicial to the discipline and educational character of the institution.

Being out of the rule of ordinary assignment, and placed in the field of special selection, the position is practically open to the competition of rival aspirants, and so of course exposed to influences which undertake to warp the judgment of the appointing power, making the choice to depend on the strength or adroitness of the influence, rather than on the fitness of the person to be chosen. It is unnecessary to add that the influences which carry him in must not be expected to stop on the outside, nor is it necessary to speculate on the effect of such conditions upon the character and usefulness of the institution. The inauguration of this evil has been supplemented by another, which operates in the same general direction, and, besides, involves a public expense and entanglement of duties wholly without compensation. The post of West Point has been converted into a geographical department, with all the machinery essential to such a command. There being apparently none but personal reasons for this arrangement, we must expect to find personal considerations pervading its operation. For example, the commander or Superintendent will naturally desire to surround himself with relatives and personal favorites in staff positions. That such a usage is not unknown to the Army cannot be denied, but neither can it be commended, and it may be allowable to question whether it is advisable to announce in this practical manner to the young men who are being educated for the public service that the obligations of public duty suggest no objections to this intimate mingling of family and official relation.

We refrain from pursuing more particularly the hurtful effects which must be expected from the two measures to which we have invited attention, or from answering at length the grounds on which they were introduced. We would recommend that the Military Academy and post of West Point be confined

to the purposes of education, with a Superintendent having the local rank of Colonel, and under the supervision which existed prior to the present arrangement. It is desirable and even necessary that the Superintendent should thoroughly understand the nature and be imbued with the importance of military discipline in the Academy, but it is not necessary or desirable that he should have that purely soldierly taste for military command which would be apt to divert him from the essential functions of educational and economical supervision. The strictly soldierly qualities find an appropriate place and ample occupation in the office of the commandant, who is taken from the line of the Army, and ought always to be selected with a view to those qualities and to a high professional and moral tone. Some of our most distinguished military men have occupied that office, and the best superintendents have been those whose fame in connection with the Academy rests on the exercise of judicial and administrative qualities. In presenting these opinions we repeat earnestly every interpretation of them that might be regarded as a disparagement of the Army at large, or that would put us in the attitude of denying, or out of the attitude of affirming, that in every branch of the service are to be found officers who are equal to the highest responsibilities of their profession. We have failed to express our meaning and to do justice to the subject if we have not shown that the question is purely with reference to the natural operation of two distinct systems for the government of the Academy, and not with reference to the relative merits of officers, who might be chosen from different branches of the service to have charge of it.

The report then enters upon a discussion of the question of educational qualifications for admission to Academy as affecting the educational standard to be maintained in the institution, and also the practical problem of filling vacancies. A preparatory school is recommended, and the report discusses at some length the advantages of such a preparatory school, and answers possible objections to it. It also recommends 17 and 19, instead of 17 and 22, as the minimum and maximum age for the admission of cadets to the West Point Academy.

This portion of the report we shall publish next week.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 23.

There is genuine mourning on board of the vessels of the training squadron, at Fort Adams, and at the Torpedo Station, where the proper respect has been shown the memory of the late President.

Gen. Hancock arrived here Tuesday morning from New York via Fall River Line. He was driven direct to the house of his friend, Mr. C. C. Baldwin, where he was notified that the President had died at Long Branch about six hours after he left New York. He promptly cancelled all his engagements here and returned to New York by the Shore Line at 11 o'clock the same evening. While here he visited the Casino, and drove about the city and took a brief look at Fort Adams, calling while there upon his niece, Mrs. Lieut. A. Slaker. A pleasing programme had been arranged for the special benefit of the distinguished guest, by his friends who had been disappointed on previous occasions, the General not deeming it prudent to leave Governor's Island while the President was so ill. His friends here were soon to vacate their cottages, and in common with everybody else was of the opinion that the President would live several days at least, and so he determined to make an effort to meet his engagements. While here Gen. Hancock received a good deal of attention from the cottage residents, Major Taylor and Lieut. Davis and Dillenback, from Fort Adams, called upon him and paid their respects.

Maj. O. P. G. Clarke of the Pension Office at Washington, and family, have been in town during the week visiting their many friends and relatives. Mrs. Clarke's aged mother and father being residents and natives of Newport. Maj. Clarke attended the funeral of Gen. Burnside, his late commander.

Lieut. Battery E, 1st U. S. Artillery, went into camp in the town of Tiverton on Thursday last, where it remained until Tuesday afternoon, when it returned to Fort Adams.

During the absence of Lieut.-Comdr. Davis, Lieut. Marix has been in temporary command of the training ship *Minnesota*. Lieut.-Comdr. Davis returned to his duties a few days ago.

It is now definitely settled the Tower Light Infantry, of Pawtucket and the Woonsocket Guards will represent Rhode Island and the Yorktown Centennial, and will form the escort of his Excellency Governor Littlefield. The 1st Light Infantry Veteran Association of Providence has entirely abandoned the project of going to the Yorktown Centennial.

Brevet Maj. C. A. Earnest, first lieutenant 8th U. S. Infantry, has opened a recruiting office for the Regular Service in Providence. He is accompanied by a corps of experienced non-commissioned officers, consisting of Sergt. Frank A. Hutton, Sergt. Charles McParlin, Corp. Emil Schack and Adolf Von Solting. The party came direct from Charleston, S. C., where they have been on the same duty since the early part of the spring.

The Newport Artillery, Col. Fearing, returned from Camp Powell Tuesday evening, and in view of the death of the President marched direct to the armory. It was intended to have a street parade and to visit the Skating Rink. The camp life lasted a week and was productive of much good. Governor Littlefield and other State officials visited the camp on Monday.

The spardeck battery of the *Minnesota* has been transferred to the *New Hampshire*, the old fashioned one in use by the latter being taken in exchange.

Maj. Taylor, in command at Fort Adams, was to dine with Gen. Hancock at the Baldwin Villa Tuesday evening, but the dinner was postponed owing to the death of the President.

The regular Casino orchestra having returned to New York the music for the remainder of the season at that fashionable resort will be furnished by the 1st U. S. Artillery Band, Prof. Kreyer, stationed at Fort Adams.

The *Portsmouth* left New Bedford a few days ago en route to the Yorktown Centennial.

Rear-Admiral A. L. Case, U. S. N., has rented his cottage here for the winter to Mrs. J. W. Migeon, of New York.

The United States steamer *Tallapoosa* arrived at the Torpedo Station with supplies Thursday morning. She also brought the yards for the flagship *New Hampshire* from the New York Navy-yard.

Mr. W. E. formerly of the U. S. Geographical Survey, has arrived at the Torpedo Station, where he has been engaged as assistant, in place of Prof. W. W. Hill, resigned.

FALL MEETING NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The contests of the third day of the meeting, Sept. 15, were commenced with the short range match, open to all comers; any rifle; 200 yards; rounds, seven; position, standing. First prize—A Swiss stock, nickled butt and tip, Verrier rear and wind gauge front sight match rifle, offered by Messrs. E. Remington and Sons, 283 Broadway, New York, value \$60; 2d, cash, \$50; 3d, a Life Membership N. R. A. (transferable under the rules), value \$25, and cash \$15, \$40; 4th, a Ballard, .22 cal., rifle, offered by Messrs. Shoverling, Daly and Gales, 84 Chambers street, New York, value \$25; 5th, a beautifully framed engraving, "The Battle of Chancellorsville," offered by Lieut. A. T. Couper, value \$20; 6th to 8th, each, cash \$10; 9th to 12th, each, cash \$5; 13th to 19th, each, cash \$3; 20th to 26th, each, cash \$2; 27th to 40th, each, the return of entrance fee. To the lowest complete score in this match an archery bow, offered by Mr. E. I. Horman, 82 William Street, New York, value \$5—and with 103 entries the flags were dropped. This was one of the most interesting contests—small bore—of the meeting, for in it the cracks of Boston, Washington, New York, Albany, and Bridgeport would meet, each on his individual merits. The weather continued fine, except for the high wind, which proved more than a match for the very best of holders. The rifles were raised and lowered, yet the familiar "bang" of the gun at the fire, and "ping" of the lead as it struck the target, was wanting. Time was slowing passing, and the match was only just begun, the men endeavoring to catch a lull before pulling. Finally the executive officer cautioned the men, and the work was more rapid. It was a trying wind in which to shoot at the small bull's-eye, and the very "cracks" of the "crack shots" were content with an occasional bull's-eye. The practice closed with Chas. E. Tayntor, of the Empire Club, New York City, best man, with 32, though this score had been tied by Rabbeth and Winship of Boston, and Riggs of Brooklyn. Ten of the men closed with 31, twelve with 30, while the last man in the prize list had better than an average of centres. The prize winners and scores of the match are as follows:

C. E. Tayntor	5444555-32
G. J. Rabbeth	4555445-32
F. L. Winship	4554554-32
M. L. Riggs	5544554-32
T. J. Dolan	4454455-31
G. F. Ellsworth	4454455-31
E. J. Cram	5444455-31
J. H. Brown	4454455-31
H. Nichols	4454454-31
C. Van Orden	5445544-31
M. B. Hul	4555444-31
B. R. Spellman	4555444-31
A. C. White	3455554-31
G. Quinteyer	5553454-31
M. Dorrier	4544455-30
D. E. Marsh	4544455-30
G. Shorkey	5444455-30
E. Bennett	4444554-30
W. J. Remick	4454454-30
O. M. Jewell	4454454-30
W. D. V. Foulke	5454444-30
G. H. Lamoreux	5344455-30
G. J. Newberry	4553454-30
M. P. Ross	5554454-30
A. H. Anderson	5544453-30
G. Fox, Jr.	5345355-30

C. G. Zettler, G. Joiner, W. H. Jackson, M. Price, J. B. Fellows, W. V. Overbaugh, D. Miller, A. C. Gates, E. F. Richardson, W. A. Robinson, J. S. Case, H. M. Anderson, M. B. Engle, A. J. Howlett, 29 each.

J. Blatter, of the Pennsylvania team, won the archer's bow, for the lowest score in this match, 20 out of the possible 35.

On the completion of this match the second of the small-bore matches of the day was called, the "American Championship Short Range Match," under the following conditions: Open to teams of four men each from any civil, military, or naval organization in North America; any number of teams may enter from the same organization, to be known as first, second, and third teams, etc., and provided that no individual shall be a member of more than one team in this match, and further, provided that the members of teams participating are at the time of shooting, and have been for three months prior to the match, regular members in good standing of the organization represented. Distances, 200 and 300 yards, fifteen shots at each distance; weapon, any rifle within the rules. First prize—A trophy, representing the short range team championship of North America for the year, costing \$285, prize to become the absolute property of the team winning it, offered by Mr. Frank J. Donaldson; second, four Winchester repeating rifles, .45 cal., model 1876, offered by the N. R. A., value \$135; third, cash, \$50; fourth, cash \$25.

There were sixteen teams entered in this match, representing the following clubs: Massachusetts Rifle Association, 3 teams; Pennsylvania Rifle Club, 2; 3d Division Rifle Association, Albany, 2; Knickerbocker Rifle Club, 2; Zettler Club, 2; Bridgeport Club, Empire, New York, and Brooklyn, 1 each. The wind continued in full force, and though the men had had the benefit of the first match for elevation and windage, the experience gained was of very little use, for it was next to impossible to hold steady. As a consequence, the tactics used in the first match were again followed, while along the line a double squad of men were to be seen at each target, the right man endeavoring to shield his fellow from the wind. Protests and complaints were at once the order of the day, and General Wingate was compelled to order, all but the men engaged in the shooting, to retire from the firing points, while he further cautioned the men that unless they complied with the rules as regards time between shots he would be compelled to apply the east iron regulations. At the close of the practice at the first range the Massachusetts Rifle Association held the lead with 215. Late in the afternoon the match was continued at the second range, 300 yards, and as the wind had somewhat settled the shooting was more rapid. At the close the 1st team, Massachusetts Rifle Association, won the championship, Bridgeport second, and the other teams of the Mass. Association third and fourth. The record of the match is as follows:

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION—FIRST TEAM.	
Cram	4444454455-61
Jewell	5455644434543-64
Ellsworth	5444454434345-53
Human	4444344443444-57
243	236 479
BRIDGEPORT RIFLE CLUB.	
Quinteyer	4444544445453-63
White	4444434443454-59
Marsh	4434334444444-57
Nichols	4354534443445-58
237	216 453

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION—SECOND TEAM.	
Rabbeth	4454444443443-62
Winship	34544434544555-63
Richardson	4434545444544-62
Jackson	345444355344433-53
245	208 453

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION—THIRD TEAM.	
Fellows	4445444443443-62
Arnold	3434344444445-55
Frye	34543344444303-53
Hubbard	3444443434444-55
227	221 418

The other scores were: Knickerbocker Club, 229-207-416; Zettler Rifle Club, 231-204-435; Empire Rifle Club, 227-207-434; New York Rifle Club, 231-196-427; 3d Division, 217-199-416; Pennsylvania Rifle Assn., 227-162-339.

THE INTERSTATE MILITARY MATCH.

In the meanwhile the grand military matches of the day were being shot, the first being the Inter-territory military match. This contest was open to one team from each State and Territory in the United States, consisting of twelve members of the regularly-organized and uniformed National Guard or Militia of such State or Territory. Distance, 200 and 500 yards; position at 200 yards, standing; and at 500 yards, any, with head to the target; weapon, any military rifle which has been adopted as an official arm by any State or Government; ten rounds at each distance. Prize—A large bronze "Soldier of Marathon," presented by the Commander-in-Chief, on behalf of the State of New York, to be shot for annually at Creedmoor, and to be held during the year by the Adjutant-General of the State whose team may win it; value, \$450. But three States were represented in this contest, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, as against four of last year. The team of New York State was captained by Major W. G. Burton of the Department of Rifle Practice, and was organized from the teams which had participated in the State match with the assistance of the members of the 48th regiment team present on the range. It was hastily organized and was sent to the butt without one round of practice as a team, and though the individual men were all good shots, very little was expected from them as a team, more particularly as they were compelled to shoot with the State model rifle—famously called the "gas pipe"—Remington 50 cal., as against the Springfield and Sharps of the other teams. New Jersey, the winner of the match in 1880, was even in a worse plight. Governor Ludlow had most positively declined to aid in the equipment of or paying the expenses of a State team to represent New Jersey, but Col. Howard I. R. P., on the staff of Gen. Plune, finding that Pennsylvania had entered a team and that New York was but ill prepared, left the grounds on Tuesday with the determination of organizing a team from his State. Through his personal exertions thirteen riflemen were induced to pay their own expenses and purchase their ammunition, so, like New York, a New Jersey team was entered despite the parsimony of the State authorities.

The third team in the contest was wholly composed of members of the 13th regiment, Pa., Scranton, under Capt. Breck. They were armed with Springfield 45 cal. rifles, were fully equipped in every particular, had had plenty of practice as a team, were squared so as to get the most out of each particular man, and were in every sense a strong and wieldy body of riflemen, and one that under the circumstances should win the match. Despite the strong wind and shifting light the practice was very strong at the first range, 200 yards, the New Jersey team shooting in splendid form, very few drops being observed in the scores of the first ten men, New York was also on its mettle, while Pennsylvania was well up. Out of the 160 shots at this range there were, despite the heavy gale, but two misses in the New York team, four in Pennsylvania, and two in New Jersey, a total of 8. The range closed with New Jersey in the lead with 453 points, New York second on 442, while Pennsylvania held 441. This was a slight lead considering the wind and weather, and both Major Burton and Capt. Breck considered that their teams could easily recover the lost ground and even pass the Jersey score at the second distance. The New York riflemen were at home at this 500 yards, and rattled in the shots with increasing regularity while Pennsylvania, though not holding up to the expectations of their captain or friends, were still outshooting Jersey's representatives. At about 3 o'clock the match was closed, when it was found that New York had won the prize on a score of 442, 479-921; Pennsylvania second with 441, 469-910, while New Jersey held 453, 440-893. The following are the full scores of the match:

NEW YORK STATE TEAM.	
200 yards.	500 yards.
T. J. Dolan	54315444-41
L. L. Barnes	332244143-36
D. H. Ogden	34444444-39
C. Van Orden	45444333-39
C. H. Eagle	43454433-37
A. Van Housen	52444444-35
B. G. Post	44334434-35
F. Alder	44434434-39
J. L. Price	43205344-31
C. V. Houghton	34413434-36
W. D. Hinds	44334433-34
E. S. Browe	24444354-33
442	479 921

PENNSYLVANIA STATE TEAM.	
200 yards.	500 yards.
E. O. Shakspeare	4431415345-47
M. J. Andrews	24344543-37
E. Chamberlin	44544443-36
D. E. Atkinson	34543434-37
E. Ives	34444443-39
F. Milligan	344143554-40
G. H. Ives	45445443-41
G. Thompson	33414433-35
G. B. Hand	05333434-34
J. Blatter	35443444-34
G. B. Foster	44434433-32
C. H. Wells	03244544-33
441	469 910

NEW JERSEY STATE TEAM.	
200 yards.	500 yards.
G. E. P. Howard	44555554-43
T. W. Grindith	45454555-41
J. Smith	24444444-37
F. R. Dudley	33533444-37
A. Anderson	44444444-40
A. H. Frey	44555435-40
B. F. Holmes	44414343-41
Hadden	33442434-39
L. H. Greve	34444433-37
G. J. ...	3333123-39
G. M. ...	3334015-19
C. H. ...	4435314-19
453	440 89

THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY MATCH.

The next contest of the third day was the match for the "Hilton Shield," known as the "International Military" match, open to teams of twelve each of the three divisions of the Regular Army, the Navy, the Militia of the several States and Territories, and foreign countries. Distances, 20, 50, and 600 yards; rounds, seven at each distance; position, standing at 200 yards, any at 50 and 600 yards; weapon, any military rifle which has been adopted as an official arm by any State or Government; ammunition, any; prize, a trophy presented by Hon. Henry Hilton, to be held during the year; value, \$3,000.

This contest was wanted to be the crowning test of the shooting of the military teams. Up to this time no foreign country has entered, but the Army and militia have in previous years joined in it, a team from the Division of the Missouri—Gen. Sheridan—being the victors last year. It was therefore fully expected, and with every reason, that the Army teams would again visit Creedmoor this year, but, for want of the necessary appropriations, they failed to report, and although Gen. Hancock, commanding the Division of the Atlantic, had a team which was ready and willing to shoot against the militia, an order from superior headquarters denied them that privilege. In this contest the teams of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania were again pitted against each other. At the first distance, 200 yards, theScranton team easily outshot the others, leading New York by 9 and New Jersey by 23 points. The second stage, 500 yards, was shot at the close of the Intersect to match, the previous practice showing well for the men. The wind was, however, most troublesome, and the records, even for those tried shots, were far below expectation. The light, too, was becoming dim, and as the closing shots were fired it was with difficulty that the color of the d.s.s could be discerned. At the close Scranton was again ahead the record at both ranges, being Pennsylvania, 632; New York, 640; and New Jersey, 588. If being now too dark to continue the match it was agreed to shoot the last stage on the morning of the fourth day. Col. Howard, feeling that his Jersey men could not by any possibility win, withdrew from the contest, declining to ask his team to leave their business on another day.

Early in the morning opened clear and bright, but, to the disgust of the men from Scranton, the wind had, instead of dying down, increased in force, and was decidedly fish-tail. The New York men, under the careful coaching of Captain and Ed. Price, of the 7th, and Birds, of Binghamton, shot fairly well, while the Pennsylvania team, not being able to secure enough vindage on their sights, and not having been taught to hold on the edge or completely off, were losing their lead, slowly but surely. They could not readily understand the trouble, and at once jumped to the conclusion that the New York rifles had been "fixed," so Capt. Breck made complaints and talked of protests. The minds of himself and his team were, however, quickly disabused by the testing of several rifles, and the match went on. Point by point the New York team covered the lead of the first two ranges, and when the last shots were fired they had rolled up a score of 16 to 10 in favor of the New York team, and again on the Hiltz shot with 16 points to 10 in favor of the New York team. The given the Pennsylvania team and the 13th regiment, however, for their noble fight, and had they been enabled to allow for a 40 mile gale on their wind gauges the prize would have been exhibited in the Scranton Armory during 1882. The following are the records of the match:

NEW YORK STATE TEAM.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Tot.
L. L. Barnes.....	3139444-25	4535554-31	3591544-23	84
D. H. Ogden.....	3415544-29	5534451-23	418445-24	81
C. H. Eagle.....	3415331-21	5556554-32	4434444-27	80
F. Alder.....	3938191-25	3451354-28	3915944-26	79
T. J. Dolan.....	4414444-28	3455553-29	254235-29	79
M. D. Hinds.....	4434441-23	345644-24	3255124-35	76
E. S. Browe.....	3931453-20	5554554-39	4012425-17	76
J. L. Price.....	5694314-27	3372224-21	3255244-26	74
C. H. Van Orden.....	4414555-31	3233823-23	3384105-20	73
B. G. Post.....	443549-23	3441544-24	43135-20	71
A. B. Van Hensen.....	4434354-23	4218153-23	3258515-24	70
C. V. Houghton.....	4434514-34	4531552-27	200434-11	68

PENNSYLVANIA TEAM

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Tot.
D. R. Atkinson.....	3544 144-27	255 1251-27	34553 15-27	81
G. B. H. n. l.....	344 3354-27	3454345-27	4 53335-25	80
C. E. W. l.....	3514443-28	435 454-27	35253-25	80
E. h. k. s. p. o. r. o.....	4155 144-30	35 14554-30	330 334-20	80
J. B. a. t. e. r.....	4344 144-27	3444 24-27	55335 25-28	78
E. l. v. o. t.....	453353-33	4155 153-31	223 233-17	76
C. K. s. m. u. t. h.....	414 143-27	5333 25-23	3352543-25	75
G. H. F. o. s. t. e. r.....	3434 3-26	434 133-26	2540 4565-23	75
G. H. I. v. e. s.....	44 4333-28	43 15522-24	23 12323-19	71
M. J. A. n. d. r. e. w. s.....	412554-28	5455554-33	004 023-9	70
P. M. i. l. l. g. a. n.....	4134 225-20	33 34 15-1-26	2233 223-17	65
G. B. T. h. o. m. p. s. o. n.....	4513 133-26	55 2455-30	2220 020-8	64
	328	349	243	895

THE MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIP UNITED STATES

This match was called on the afternoon of the third day. First stage, open to all members of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or National Guard; distances, 200, 500, and 600 yards; rounds, seven at each distance; weapon, any military rifle; position at 200 yards, standing; at 500 and 600 yards, any; first prize, cash \$25; second, cash \$15; third prize, each \$5 cash, \$50. Second stage, open to the highest sixty in the first stage; the winner of the first prize in this stage is entitled to the "Championship of the United States of America" for one year; distance, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; rounds, seven at each distance; weapon, military rifles of any pattern that has been regularly adopted by any National or State Government; position, any; first prize, the United States Military Championship Gold Medal, value \$100; second, cash \$20; third, cash \$10. This contest was one of the most trying ones of the whole meeting for military marksmen, for its conditions require that the men should not only be expert at the short and mid ranges, but equally so at the distances set down for sporting rifles, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. The first stage was shot on the second day when the wind and light were both in the marksmen's favor, and as a consequence the scores were remarkably high. At 200 yards a very large majority passed an average of centres per shot, while those who had shot in the State and Army and Navy Journal matches gained by the experience and sent in splendid scores. At the 600 yards, too, the shooting was strong, for as any military rifle was allowed, the New York men discarded the "gas pipe" and shot with the Sharp, Peabody, or Springfield. The 1st stage was closed with H. T. Lockwood, 7th regiment, first, on the splendid record of 92 out of the possible 105, D. H. Ogden, of the 20th Separate Co., taking second prize on 91, C. Campbell third with 89. The leading scores in this stage were:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Tot.
H. Lockwood.....	4545445-31	5445534-31	5444554-31	92
D. H. Ogden.....	3444541-23	543555-32	4554445-31	91
C. Campbell.....	344444-27	5455535-32	5545335-30	89

D. Atkinson.....	4441554-30	3535455-30	4454453-29	69
O. Houghton.....	4264554-29	345535-27	54515-32	37
J. L. Neater.....	4164554-31	2135345-26	3431565-29	86
E. Swe' t'ay m.....	514444-30	3544345-3J	3244355-26	86
S. A. Day.....	445445-29	2533358-29	4151563-28	85
A. Van Heusen.....	44331-28	513443-30	4433543-27	85
J. L. Price.....	4144542-27	245535-29	511353-29	84
W. Bostwick.....	3145415-15	5333535-27	5144344-23	84
J. L. Paulding.....	4145451-30	4355133-27	3444333-27	84

The second stage was shot during the contests for the Interstate and International trophies. About a dozen of the men faced the targets at the first range, 800 yards, the wind being fully thirty-five miles an hour and light very bad. Under these conditions of weather and with open sighted rifles the records must be considered excellent, for out of the possible 35, Sergeant Paulding, 12th New York, secured a 23, while Mr. Addee, of the National Rifle Association, put up a 33, Capt. S. A. Day, U. S. Army, scored 26, and Lieut. J. M. Lancaster 27. At the second range Addee added 25 to his score, Paulding held 26, while the other men fell off. The shooting at this extreme range was most trying; the wind was fierce, and fairly shook the men as they laid in position, while the fleecy clouds which soured across the sky made the men extremely careful of elevations. The shooting, therefore, was all off. Addee broke down with but a 6 to his credit, while Lancaster put in a full string of goose eggs. Capt. Day shot well and secured a 21, while Paulding was best man on 22, and at the three ranges held 77 out of the possible 105. When the competitors on this day found on the bulletin board the announcement of the continuation of the match on the Friday, they were sore, indeed, and Capt. Day, Paulding, and Addee entered a protest against further shooting in the match, claiming that they had shot in a thirty mile gale, while on the morrow the weather conditions might be most materially changed. This protest was, however, disallowed by the executive officer. On Friday forenoon, after the completion of the military team match, ten competitors reported at the firing points to complete the match, but the postponement did not aid them much. The light was bad, while the wind had increased and was most annoying fish tail. Of the men who shot on this day, Ed. Price, of the 7th, and Van Heusen, of the 12th, secured an average of centres at 800 yards, Dolan and Luckwood had but 22, while Capt. Post, the winner of last year held 14. At the second range Ed. Price went up, for but 16, Dolan had 19, Captain Barnes duplicated his 890 yards score, 23, while Van Heusen had 26, and was but one point behind Paulding at the two ranges. The luck of the previous day stuck to the men at the last distance, and one by one they succumbed. Van Heusen broke the spell and eased Paulding's fears by a miss on his first shot, but he found the target on his next and held it for two more. 13 points in his last three shots won him the match, and he held long and steady for his fifth effort; but the wind was too much for him, and to Paulding's great relief he missed the target. This virtually ended the match, for Paulding's score could not be beaten. Van Heusen scored 18, and on a total of 72 gave to the 12th regiment the first and second places in this contest. Capt. S. A. Day, U. S. Army, won the third prize. The following are the scores:

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Tot.
J. L. Paulding.....	3553353-29	2331545-26	3053333-22	77
S. Van Heusen.....	3553353-29	55353-3-26	4033333-18	72
S. D. Houghton.....	333354-29	33333-26	343224-21	63
T. J. Dolan.....	3332335-22	0042353-19	024153-18	61
A. A. Degee.....	3245554-30	2343535-20	2020220-6	61
L. L. Barnes.....	0133353-45	5533530-23	3032033-14	60
C. Campbell.....	3235343-25	0304444-19	0033030-3	47
E. G. Post.....	5024300-14	0254353-19	3010005-12	15
W. W. Price.....	2535553-18	3043303-18	0000000-0	44
J. Lanca ter.....	5533394-14	2242033-16	0000000-0	43
H. Lockwood.....	5333335-22	4304004-14	5000000-5	41
C. Houghton.....	0030003-6	2350249-16	0003005-8	30
J. L. Price, 9 8 2 3; John Smith, 10 10 2 22.				

The next regular match of the meeting was the contest for three grand medals of the National Rifle Association, worth \$125, \$25 and \$15, known as the Champion's Match, and for which there were thirty entries under the following conditions:

Open to all comers. Weapon, any rifle or rifles. Distances, 200, 600, and 1,000 yds. Rounds, ten at each distance. Position, standing at 200 yards; any at 600 and 1,000 yards. Entrance fee, \$5. The practice in this match was of the very best for the strong shots, not only of the N. E. A., but of the visiting clubs and associations engaged. At the first distance, Boston held the lead on the 43 out of 50 of Rabbeth and Hinman. At the second range New York was high, McInnes of the New York club, and Geiger of Hudson having 43, while at the last distance Tayntor of Brooklyn, Walter Scott of Baltimore, and Morse of Yonkers, were in the lead. The following is the record of the match:

Number	200 yds.	600 yds.	1,000 yds.	Tot.
Scott,	434445444-41	5435555545-48	4435545555-47	136
Morse,	4436933445-41	5454555545-47	5553555525-47	135
Jackson,	4544444445-41	4545555545-47	4444555535-46	134
C. W. Hinman, 133; L. H. Hubbard, 132; C. E. Tayntor, 131; F. J. Rabeth, 130; L. Geiger, 130; H. Mauderson, 128; T. Lamb, 127; W. T. Miles, 125; S. I. Scott, 124; A. McInnes, 124; H. Fisher, 123; A. A. Addee, 123; J. I. Miles, 121; J. W. Todd, 120; W. E. Fitch, 119; D. F. Davids, 118; S. A. Day, 114; J. H. Burroughs, 113; J. Habersham, 108.				

Following this came the annual contest for the Wimbledon Cup, value \$500. Presided for annual competition by the National Rifle Association of Great Britain. Distance, 1,000 yds. Thirty shots. Weapon, and rifle within the rules. Position, any without artificial rest. Entrance fee, \$5. "The Art Journal" from 1875 to 1880, value, \$101. A Remington Creedmoor rifle, Vernier and wind gauge sights with spirit level and extra sights; offered by Messrs. E. Remington and Sons; value, \$30. Twenty-seven of the long rangemen faced the targets in this contest, the shooting throughout being excellent, notwithstanding the very troublesome conditions of wind and light. It was finally won by F. J. Rathbath of Boston, on a total of 143 out of the possible 150. The other best scores being H. J. Quack-nubush, Ilion, 134; R. Rathbone, Brooklyn, 133; A. L. Jackson, Boston, 135; G. M. Morse, Youkers, 136; A. C. Gates, Syracuse, 134; F. W. Partis, Ilion, 133; J. S. Sumner, Boston, 131; T. W. Todd, New York, 128; O. W. Hinman, Boston, 128; L. Thomas, Philadelphia, 128; A. A. Addee, Washington, 127; P. P. Waters, Brooklyn, 127; G. P. Ferris, Ilion, 126; R. Wisegar, Ilion, 124; Dr. Dudley, New York, 117; J. Habbshaw, New York, 103; Capt. S. A. Day, U. S. Army, 103.

The Qualification Match, open to any rifle body, 100 and 300 yds.; standing at 100, kneeling at 300 yds. Any military rifle, and in which out lies unlimited, but only the highest score to count. Prizes—Ten silver med. l. each day to the ten highest competitors, using a Remington military rifle, New York State model. This contest was open during the three first days of the meeting, and was closed this afternoon, the following being the winners of the medals: 1st day, Eagle, 47; J. H. Mayo, 41; J. S. Shepperd, 43; H. B. Thomson, 41; J. F. Vorgang, 41; G. H. Crawford, 37; F. L. Tetamont, 37; E.

J. H. Fisher, 36; H. Hardich, 36; H. B. Bark, 33. 2d day—J. H. Sanders, 44; W. S. Thompson, 43; C. Le Boutillier, 42; J. McKee, 42; J. Shulken, 41; M. P. Ross, 40; S. Richardson, 39; A. E. Johnson, 35; W. E. Taylor, 36; F. W. Kent, 34. 31 day—T. Hearty, 37; W. S. Nichols, 35; J. J. Horan, 33; A. Kugelsaud, 32; T. E. Frazier, 31; W. Boyd, 29; L. E. Wells, 27; G. W. Wilson, 27; A. C. Tucker, 26; J. Horan, 26.

The winners of the aggregate medal matches, 8 and 9, were, C. F. Vorgang, J. S. Sheppard, E. S. Wright, H. Hardich, H. C. Aspinwall, W. P. Hunck, G. W. Patterson, E. M. De Rasha, C. Le Boutillier, B. P. Valentine, N. Black, F. Bonker.

The aggregate prizes presented by J. H. Stewart, the London optician, to the maker of the highest aggregate score in the ARMY and NAVY JOURNAL, New York State and 1st Division matches, were awarded to Corp. C. H. Egrie, of the 7th regiment, upon the score of 119. J. H. Fisher, of Brooklyn, made a total score of 153 points, in the qualification match, during the three days' competition, and received as a prize a quantity of books presented by Hon. D. W. Judd.

There were three matches yet to be completed at the close of this long range team contest, the "Continuous," 200 yards, and "Mid Range," 500 yards, both open to all comers, with unlimited entries, the total of two rounds, 5 shots each, to determine the prize winners. Unfortunately, the entries were not numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., so on ties it was impossible to determine the best scores, and the tickets were referred to the Executive Committee for consideration. The leading scores in both matches were as follows:

Continued.—G. J. Newbury, O. M. Jewell, J. N. Frye, 59; J. H. Brown, G. F. Edgworth, M. Price, J. I. Miles, T. P. White, C. W. H. Numan, 49; D. Miller, J. B. Fellows, N. O'Donnell, M. D. V. Fonke, G. Fox, Jr., E. J. Cram, G. Joiner, F. H. Holton, N. W. Arnold, 43.

Mid Range.—J. L. Price, T. J. Dolan, 49; Fred. Alder, J. I. Miles, G. L. Breck, 48; B. H. Adams, W. R. Hullick, W. H. Jackson, E. W. Price, 47; E. M. De Rasha, L. L. Barnes, G. E. P. Howard, C. V. Houghton, R. G. Post, 46; J. M. Lancaster, G. W. Munson, J. McKee, D. H. Ogden, 45.

THE SKIRMISHERS' MATCH.

The last match of the meeting was the Skirmishers' match, open to members of the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, volunteer or militia of any country, State or Territory. Competitors to be in uniform (jacks, caps, trousers, belt and cartridge box, or belt). Distances, 600 to 200 yards, second class target s. Weapon, any military rifle except repeater rifle s. Competitors form in single rank in squads, in rear of 600 yards firing point opposite the target to which they are assigned, each having his ammunition in his cartridge box or belt, and are numbered from the right. Twenty rounds were allowed each man, and starting at 600 yards, five halts are made in advancing and five in retreating; competitors fire as they please, not to exceed twenty shots in all, but must fire at least one shot at each halt; any position and not 20 seconds allowed to halt and a fire after the signal, and points were deducted from a competitor s score for each failure to fire at least one shot at each halt, for each shot fired after a signal to advance has been sounded, or for each shot found on his target in excess of twenty. A competitor firing on a wrong target to be at once debarr'd from further competition.

1st Prize—A Gold Badge, presented by Mr. Wm. R. Travis, costing \$100; 2d, cash, 3d, cash, 4th, cash, 5th, cash, offered by Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A., \$75, and 6th to 15th, each cash \$5, offered by the N. R. A., \$75; 15 prizes, badge and cash, \$250.

This style of contest was not a new thing at Creedmoor, yet the interest evinced in it during the five days of the meeting was most gratifying, while the number of competitors and entries were almost equal to any contest of the week. On the first day S. Sgt. Van Housen, Co. B, 13th regiment, N. Y. N. G., put on his twenty rounds securing a score of 76 out of the possible 100, yet this score did not for an instant deter the men from the work in hand, and as long as the range officer was willing to take entries the men were ready to shoot. A very spirited exhibition of the practice in this match was given before Gen. Hancock on Wednesday afternoon. Ten men were selected, representing the Army and National Guard of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia. The General had witnessed the advance and retreat of many a skirmish line in active service, and the work of this line forcibly reminded him of old war times, and he expressed his delight at the match. The men assumed all the positions known in rifle shooting, as the general merits of the rapidity of fire, standing, kneeling and lying, prone and back, were most forcibly illustrated. Of these men the most notable were Paulsen and Dolan of the 12th, Price of the 7th, Lauritzen and Oyster of Washington, and Cavanaugh of the U. S. Engineers. Paulsen had a peculiar method in his practice, doing all the work in a standing position, but never wasting a shot, putting in but one each at the long ranges, but when at 200 yards sending in from five to six in the 20 seconds time to the delight of his friends. The position and actions of Paulsen were pictures of military shooting, and were warmly commented on by the General. Dolan, Price and Cavanaugh used the prone position, sending in their shots with deliberation and accuracy, while the Washington representatives shot on their backs and secured excellent results. As this match was called at the conclusion of the regular matches each day, the riflemen gathered in rear of the firing points, and as shot after shot was delivered the enthusiasm was worked up, so that men who had no intention of shooting in the match joined in and dotted over the ranges. Once in, the men remained, so that each afternoon the squads became greater, until finally every target on the range was in use in the match. The contest was a most complete success. The shooting throughout was excellent, and Van Housen's score was beaten but once, by Lauritzen of Washington, but as there were 23 shots on his target, he lost 15 points. Van was congratulated on his victory; but his friends counted without their host, for at the very last hour on Saturday Private John Cavanaugh, Co. U, U. S. Engineers, entered a string and scored 82, and although there were twenty one shots on his target the penalty of 5 points left him still top man with 77, and he was declared the winner. It is understood that Gen. Hancock will present this badge at a dress parade of the U. S. Engineers at Belle's Point some day next month. The following are the best scores in the match:

	Bull's-eyes.	Centres.	Inner.	Outer.	Total hits.	Total score.
Cavanagh,* U. S. Engrs.	8	6	4	3	21	77
B. Van Heusen, 12th N. Y.	8	4	4	4	20	76
J. Dolan, 12th N. Y.	6	7	4	2	19	74
McNevin, 13th N. Y.	5	8	3	2	18	70
M. Pollard, 13th Pa.	2	11	2	5	20	70
Ross, 12th N. Y.	5	4	7	3	19	63
J. Lauritzen,† Nationals, D. C.	7	4	7	5	23	67

J. L. Paulling, 12th N. Y.	8	3	4	1	16	66
S. A. Day, U. S. A.	5	4	4	3	16	55
W. F. Higgins, 7th N. Y.	2	5	3	5	15	53
J. L. Prier, 7th N. Y.	2	4	3	8	17	51
J. Oyster, Nationals, D. C.	1	5	2	6	14	43
E. Price, 7th N. Y.	1	5	3	4	13	42
J. S. Shepherd, 7th N. Y.	2	6	7	15	40	

* Fined 5 points.

† Fined 15 points.

The Executive Committee held a meeting on the 20th, to consider protests and determine the winners in the Continuous and Mid Range matches. The protest of G. W. Morse against the score of Walter Scott in the Champion's match, and that of Ransom Rathbone against F. J. Rabbeth, in the Wimbledon Cup, were both disallowed, it being clearly shown that though both these men did shoot on the pool targets during the progress of the matches, they shot previous to the hour of their assignments. In the Continuous matches it was decided to divide the prizes equally among the winners, as it was simply impossible to determine the seniority of scores, and as the men had returned to their homes the ties could not be shot off.

The meeting of 1881 closed one of the most successful, in point of entries, character of the shooting, and general good feeling between officers and competitors, and the universal expression of satisfaction at the attendance of clubs and organizations from neighboring States, of any ever held by the N. B. A. One and all were satisfied.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NEW YORK.—Adjt.-Gen. Townsend has promulgated an order announcing to the N. G. S. N. Y. the death of President Garfield, and directing that for the ensuing six months the officers of the N. G. will wear crapes upon the left arm and upon the sword hilt; that for the same period all regimental colors, on occasion of ceremony, be furled and draped with crapes; that until and including the day of the funeral the national colors be hoisted at the half-mast on all of the armories and arsenals of the State, and that the commanding officers of batteries will, at dawn on the day succeeding the receipt of this order, cause thirteen guns to be fired, and afterwards, at intervals of 30 minutes, between the rising and setting of the sun, a single gun, and at the close of the day a national salute of thirty-eight guns.

Lieut. John R. Andrews, 7th regt., has been appointed aide-de-camp, with the rank of captain, on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Shaler, 1st Div.

On account of the death of President Garfield, the inspections of the 5th and 11th Brigades, which were to have taken place on Sept. 20 and 21, were postponed for one week, same hour and place.

Capt. Geo. W. Homans, Co. H, 9th regt., has been elected to the command of Co. I, 13th, Brooklyn. The 13th must indeed be in a sad plight for officers when they are electing captains of New York regiments in the hope that they may be then induced to accept.

Cos. F and K, 11th regt., have postponed their encampment and picnic at Union Park, High Bridge, which was to take place on Sept. 26.

Fred. Alder, Co. C, 7th regt., and one of the regimental team, 1881, won the "archery set" for the lowest score in the short range at Creedmoor last week—score 9 out of the possible 35. We learn that Fred has turned in his rifle, resigned from the New York Club, and is organizing a club in which he can use his last prize.

While our representative was lately watching the class

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Imparts an additional zest to a glass of soda water. Ask your druggist to put a teaspoonful in your next glass.

DREKA

Fine Stationery and Engraving House.
Illuminating and Die Sinking.
Send for Samples of Papers and Prices.
1121 Chestnut St. Philadelphia.

HOTELS.

NEW YORK.

Hotel Brunswick, Fifth Ave. and 5th St., New York. Mitchell & Kinzler, Prop.

Grand Hotel, Broadway, Cor. 31st Street, New York, within one block of Army and Navy Club. Henry Milford Smith, Prop.

Glenham Hotel, Fifth Avenue, 2nd St. near Madison Square, New York. N. B. Barry.

Leland's Sturtevant House. One block from the Army and Navy Club, BROADWAY, 39th and 29th Sts. New York. RATES REDUCED—Rooms with Board, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 per day. Rooms on European plan, \$1.00 per day.

Troy House. First and River Streets Troy, N. Y. Jannin and Gills, Proprietors.

CANADA.

The Arlington, Cobourg, Ontario, Canada. The Hotel is quiet and comfortable—the climate perfect. Charges from \$8 to \$12 per week. Children and Misses \$5 per week.

WASHINGTON

THE EBBITT.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS
Four Iron Fire Escapes.
Terms \$4, \$3, and \$2.50 per day.

practice of the troops of one of the New York regiments at Creedmoor, the colonel called his attention to the work of his Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, who was then shooting at 500 yards. The white disc signalled the captain's shot, when the colonel remarked in a triumphant tone: "There, that's what I call shooting! Now, when I appointed him Inspector of Rifle Practice, he couldn't hit the side of a house at 25 yards!"

S. O. 146, A. G. O., Albany, details Col. Phisterer, A. A. G. at General Headquarters, as acting commandant of the 10th Battalion, with directions to at once appoint his staff. This is indeed a sad commentary on the abilities of the present company officers of the Battalion. Of what particular use can such an organization be to the service of the State? If they have not an officer capable and willing to command, and will not elect a battalion commander, the organization should be disbanded.

The 12th regiment will parade for drill and instruction at its armory on Thursday evening, Sept. 29. Col. Cruger will be in command.

General Brownell has issued the following order for guard mounting at the annual inspection of the 11th Brigade, Oct. 3: Each regimental commandant will detail from his command, one regimental officer of the day, one officer of the guard, one sergeant, three corporals, and twenty-four privates, for duty as follows: The detail from the 32d regiment will execute the ceremony of guard mounting at 10.30 o'clock A. M., and will be regularly relieved by the detail from the 47th at 12 o'clock M. The detail from the 23d regiment will mount guard at 2 o'clock P. M., relieving the guard then on duty. Lieut.-Col. John B. Frothingham, 23d regiment, is hereby detailed for duty as field officer of the day.

CONNECTICUT.—In our report of the Camp Connecticut National Guard, JOURNAL of September 17, we criticized Gen. Smith and his staff for taking post on the wrong flank during a "march past" of the Brigade. It appears, however, that the movement was intended merely as a march in column of division and not a marching salute, and that we scored Gen. Smith with an error which he did not commit. On learning the facts we hasten to correct our mistake and do justice to one of the best brigade commanders in the National Guard of the United States.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The 1st regiment has very sensibly decided to abandon its proposed New York trip. Col. Wales and the majority of his officers saw that the regiment could not go with full ranks, owing to the lateness of the season, and rather than have the organization fall below its standard, decided reluctantly to abandon the excursion.

The 1st Brigade went into camp at South Framingham on Tuesday last, breaking camp to-day. The usual routine of duty was observed.

CALIFORNIA.—Governor George C. Perkins, commander-in-Chief National Guard California, has re-appointed Chas. Cadwalader, of Red Bluff, to be Brigadier-General of the 5th Brigade, and Joseph G. Wall, of Crescent City, to be Brigadier-General of the 6th Brigade. The following is announced as the actual percentage of the National Guard for July, 1881: 1st Infantry, Co. B, 56.69; C, 62.37; D, 64.11; E, 72.66; F, 58.38; H, 55.87; Regiment, 61.21. 3d Infantry, Co. A, —; B, 66.27; C, 49.73. 5th Infantry, Co. A, 61.48; B, 54.88; Battalion, 58.27. 1st Cav., Co. A, 55.83; B, 57.73; Battalion, 56.97. 1st Artillery, Co. A, 64.46; B, 65.51; C, 63.03; E, 69.93; F, 60.28; G, 63.50; Reg., 61.88. 2d Artillery, Co. A, 60.78; B, 50.03; C, 70.95; D, 66.09; E, 61.19; G, 64.93; H, 65.24; Reg., 65.75. Unattached Companies, San Bernardino Cavalry, 70.00; Eagle Corps, —; Oakland Light Cavalry, 67.17; Hewaton Guard, 67.26; Vallejo Rifles, 63.55; Stockton Guard, 65.11; Governor's Guard, Cadets, 58.36; Chico Guard, 59.55; Eureka Guards, 57.66.

The London Times correspondent at Tunis, who personally visited the scene of hostilities, shows that Gen. Corrao was really compelled to retreat because he was surrounded by Arabs and feared that his whole party would be cut off, as they were running short of ammunition. During the retreat Gen. Corrao was perpetually attacked by swarms of Arabs, who were fortunately under no regular organization, as they might have caused serious disaster. The other French column, which is near Zaghouat, is in a critical position, as the Arabs, elated by their success against Gen. Corrao, are surrounding it.

The official trial of the first of two sea-going boats built for the Austrian government by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Poplar, was carried out on Tuesday, Aug. 29, when the speed realized was considerable in excess of that stipulated for in the contract. She is of the *Batoum* type, but is in many respects an improvement upon that vessel, which, it will be remembered, was built last year by the same firm for the Russian government. The present vessel, which is steel built throughout, is 100 feet long by 12 feet 6 inches beam and 6 feet 6 inches deep, which gives a thorough sea-going craft, and one capable of stowing sufficient fuel for a run of from 800 to 1,000 miles at a ten-knot speed. The torpedo tubes—there being two for two Whitehead torpedoes—are completely encased within the bows instead of projecting from it, as formerly, and provision is made for a man to go down and obtain access to the front end of the tubes if necessary.

A VOLUNTEER corps has been formed by some young men at Marseilles. They wear a simple uniform, and as yet their only weapon is an alpenstock, with which they do bayonet exercise. The practice in the evening. A private gentleman of large fortune provided the money for first expenses.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* reports that in several corps of the Russian army dogs have been introduced in the place of men as sentries. The wolf dog of the Ural Mountains has been found most serviceable, as it is wont to signify its disapproval of intruders by low growls instead of vociferous barking.

MARRIED.

BARBER—FELT.—At Galena, Ill., Sept. 15, Ma for J. ALLEN BARBER, U. S. Navy, to Miss SUN M. FELT, daughter of the late L. S. Felt, of Galena.

RITZIUS—FOUNDS.—At Yankton, Dakota, Sept. 15, 1st Lieut. H. P. RITZIUS, 23th U. S. Infantry, to Mrs. ELLEN H. FOUNDS.

SCHAEFER—DAVIS.—At Christ Church, Georgetown, D. C., at 7 P. M., September 21, by the Rev. Albert Stuart, Lieut. H. W. SCHAEFER, U. S. Navy, to Miss LILY V. DAVIS. Their future life may be as joyful as their wedding was chaste and beautiful is the hope and trust of their many friends.

SMITH—DAUGHEY.—At the Presidio, San Francisco, Sept. 4, Captain P. G. SMITH, 4th U. S. Artillery, to Miss GEORGIANA DAUGHEY.

DIED.

COOPER.—At the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., Sept. 16, 1881, Cadet Midshipman J. J. COOPER, U. S. Navy.

SPRAGUE.—At Rochester, N. Y., September 13, Chief Engineer JAMES P. SPRAGUE, U. S. Navy.

WASHINGTON.—At New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 5, 1881, MARY BARKER, only daughter of Pay Inspector Richard Washington, U. S. Navy.

J. P. HARTMAN & SON,

197 W. Baltimore St. GUTFITTERS Baltimore.

Gentlemen's Furnishings and Requisites.

MANUFACTURERS

DRESS SHIRTS, UNDER WEAR

IMPORTERS

Specialties in GLOVES, HOSIERY, Neckwear

Stock as Complete, Assortment as Select, Prices as Low, As Any House in the Country.

Goods sent on approbation to select from. Prices and Rules for Self-Measurements on application.

References—ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

COMMON-SENSE

CHAIRS AND ROCKERS.

VERANDA CHAIRS A SPECIALTY.

Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue to the Manufacturer.

F. A. SINCLAIR, Mottville, N. Y., U. S. A.

HOMOEOPATHIC

FAMILY MEDICINE CASES and BOOKS giving plain directions for their use, are a necessity for every family removing out of reach of a homoeopathic physician. Descriptive catalogues of all the lines with prices, furnished free on application to

LOCKER & TAPPEL'S Homoeopathic Pharmacy, 145 Grand St., New York, or 35 Clark St., Chicago.

ROEDIGER & TAPPEL received the only Centennial Prize Medal at Philadelphia awarded for Homoeopathic medicines. Business established in 1835.

INSTRUCTION.

WEST POINT VIREUN (SCHOOL FOR BOYS.) Annapolis College, opens Sept. 15 1880. Scientific.

Col. H. C. SYMONDS, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Poughkeepsie. Apply to Principal Mrs. C. W. BOCKEE, who refers to J. C. C. Augar, S. B. Holabird, Maj. S. M. Borton, Surg. U. S. A.

Fine Stationery.

Wedding and Visiting Cards,

AT

ROBERT SNEIDER'S,

37 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK

MONOGRAMS AND CREST.

Illuminating and Die Sinking.

SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION.

C. STEHR.

Manufacturer of Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders.

Wholesale and Retail. Send for Circular and Price List. 347 BROADWAY ST. New York. Medal awarded at Centennial, 1876.

100 CIGARS

To any address in the U. S. post paid on receipt of price \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$6, \$7, the largest Cigar in U. S., 7 in. fine tobacco for \$5, or 50 for \$4. Send trial order, best Cigars in the Globe for the money. M. J. DOUGHERTY, Mfr., 434 Penn. Av., Pittsburg, Pa.

If you wish to ADVERTISE in any publication in the U. S. or Dominion, send to Dodd's Newspaper Advertising Agency, Boston, Mass., U. S. A., for prices. "Advertiser's Manual" free.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF

Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum.

Always in position, but invisible to others. All Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular with testimonials. Address, H. P. PECK & CO., 655 Broadway, New York.

KNAKE & CO., Music Dealers, Pittsburgh, Pa., will send postpaid to any address one set Italian Violin strings for 75 cents, one set fine Guitar strings for One Dollar, also any piece of sheet music or music book on receipt of price. We send our music catalogue free on application.

JENNINGS' PATENT WATER CLOSETS

No. 7 Spring St., N. Y.
In Palace Hotel, (500),
Baldwin " (600),
H. S. Custom House,
Post Office, (100),
Boston City Hospital,
" Infant Asylum,
Soda Springs Hotel,
Lindell's Hotel,
Weddel Beckel
Jennings' Sanitary

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,

(Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Captain U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers),

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, (Corcoran Building), F. and Fifteenth Streets Washington, D. C.

Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to the Hon. Samuel F. Phillips, Solicitor-General, Washington, D. C.; Hon. James Gillilan, Treasurer of the U. S., Washington, D. C.; General O. O. Howard, U. S. Army; Hon. J. M. McGrew Sixth Auditor U. S. Treasury.

F. J. REIBERGER,

Army & Navy Merchant Tailor,

585 15TH ST., opposite U. S. Treasury

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOHN CARLE & CO.

Army and Navy Tailors,

Two doors above the "Old South,"

No. 330 WASHINGTON STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

F. A. Hoyt. H. T. Anderson

Maurice A. Hoyt S. C. Stine.

F. A. HOYT & COMPANY,

Army and Navy Clothing made to order in the best style and of the best materials.

S. W. Cor. CHESTNUT & 10TH ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE WEST POINT FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1817, UNDER PATRONAGE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,

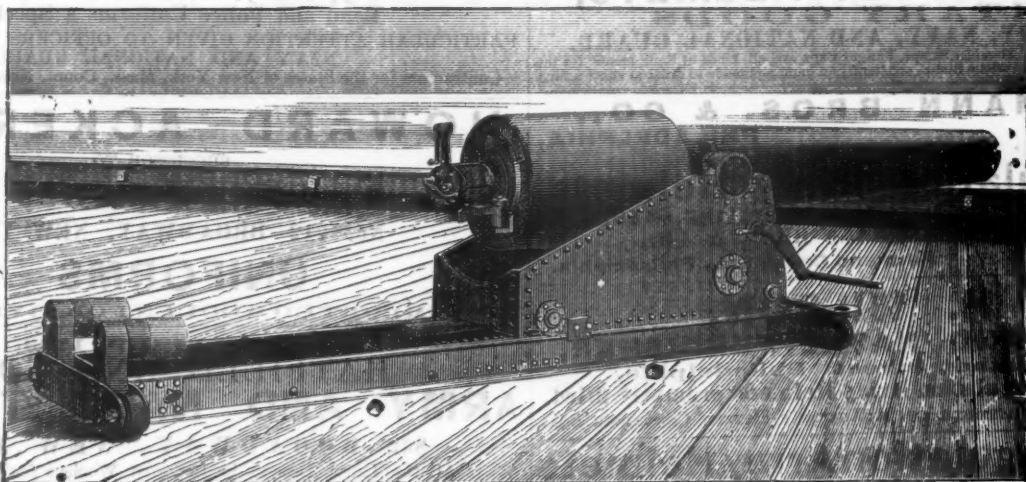
At Cold Spring, on the Hudson, (Opposite West Point.)

PAULDING, KEMBLE & CO., Proprietors.

ORDNANCE AND APPURTENANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Field, Fortification, and Naval Purposes. Projectiles, Gun Carriages, &c., &c.

SOLE ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES PREPARED TO MAKE COILED AND WELDED WROUGHT IRON BARRELS FOR CANNON.



BREECH-LOADING RIFLED CANNON FOR NAVAL USE.

Works at Cold Spring, on the Hudson.

Office, 30 Broadway, New York.

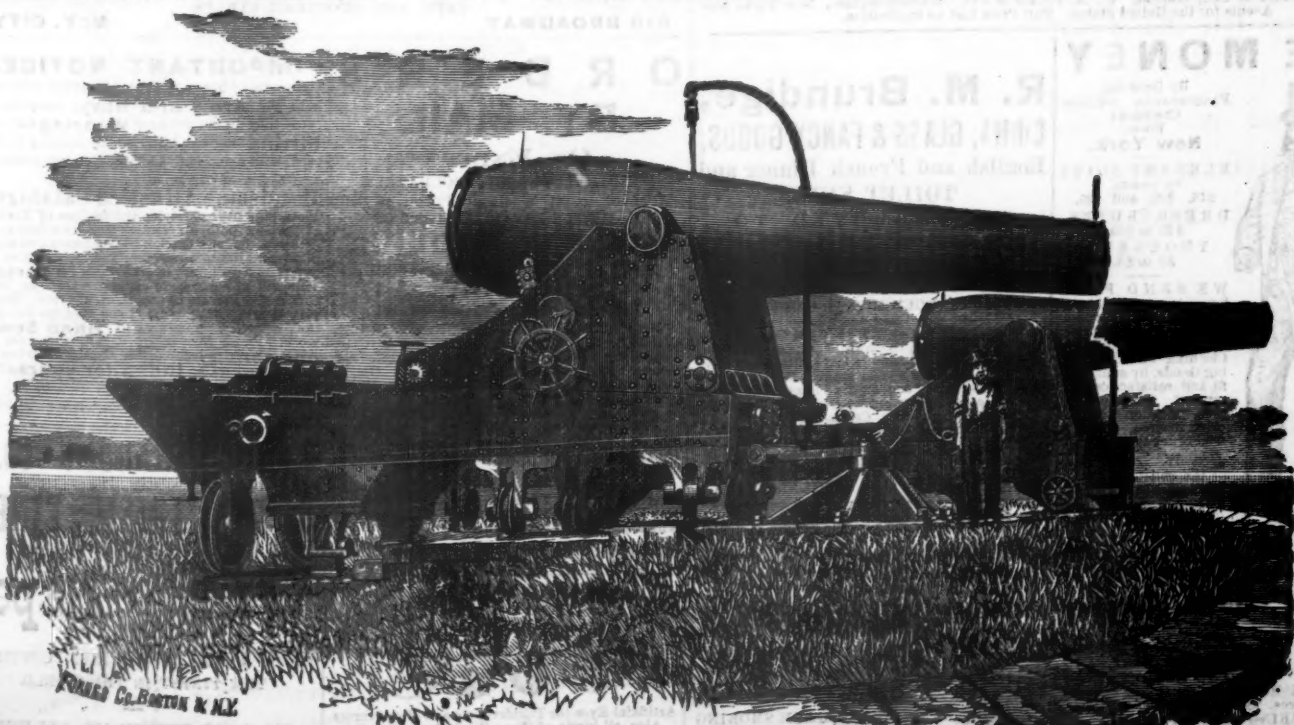
THE SOUTH BOSTON IRON COMPANY,

INCORPORATED IN 1867,

Formerly CYRUS ALGER & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1808.

MANUFACTURERS OF ORDNANCE AND WAR MATERIAL.



Heavy Rifled Ordnance, Field and Siege Batteries, Gun Carriages, Projectiles,
OFFICE-70 WATER STREET, BOSTON, Mass. WORKS-South Boston.

NEW REGULATION

BENT & BUSH,

Manufacturers and Contractors.

ARMY HELMET

337 WASHINGTON STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FILLED.

ESTABLISHED 1847

BAKER & MCKENNEY,

141 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE New Regulation
CORK and FELT HELMETS,
MILITARY GOODS
FOR THE ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.
Epaulettes, Shoulder Knots and Shoulder Straps, Fatigue Caps and all kinds of Equipments for the Army and National Guard of the various States, constantly on hand and made to order at short notice

HORSTMANN BROS. & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS PHILADELPHIA,

New Regulation Army Helmets.

We are now prepared to fill orders promptly on receipt, for FIELD, LINE, and SUMMER
HELMETS.
HORSTMANN BROS. & CO.,
Fifth and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia.

J. H. WILSON,

MILITARY AND NAVAL FURNISHER,
1108 Chestnut Street Philadelphia,
(Orders for New Regulation Army Helmets promptly filled.
SOLE AGENT AND MANUFACTURER OF MCKENNEY'S PATENT CARTRIDGE BOX.

The New Regulation Army Helmets

As Adopted were Designed and Manufactured for the Equipment Board by
HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.,
7 Bond Street, New York,
Manufacturers and Importers of Military Goods,
Who are now Ready to Receive Orders for same Made on their Superior Cork Bodies.

SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,
No. 46 Maiden Lane, New York,

CORK and FELT HELMETS,
MILITARY GOODS
EQUIPMENTS FOR OFFICERS OF ARMY NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.
Swords, Belts, Shoulder Straps, Epaulettes, Chapaux, Fatigue and Dress Hats and Caps, etc.
Banners and Flags. Gold and Silver Trimmings, Laces, Fringes, etc.

FREDRICKS'
"Knickerbocker" Family Portrait Gallery,
No. 770 BROADWAY, Corner 9th Street, New York.
Imperial, \$6 Per Dozen.

THE ORIGINAL DISTIN BAND INSTRUMENTS,

Made by BOOSEY & CO., London. W. A. POND & CO., 25 Union Square, New York, Sole Agents for the United States. Full Price List on application.

SAVE MONEY



By Ordering
FASHIONABLE CUSTOM
CLOTHING
From
New York.

ELEGANT SUITS
TO ORDER,
\$18, \$20, and \$25.
DRESS SUITS,
\$20 to \$25.
TROUSERS,
\$5 to \$8.

WE SEND FREE
Samples of Cloths and
Suitings, with full direc-
tions for ordering Gents
Clothing and Furnish-
ing Goods, by mail, with
it and satisfaction guar-
anteed. Send for sam-
ples. Mention color and
price desired, and give
trial order to

Geo. W. Loe & Son,
(Established 1823.)
Fashionable Clothiers,
70 & 72 Fulton St., N.Y.

1st Prize Medal Vienna, 1873.



CARL WEIS,
Manufacturer of

Meerschm Pines,
AND HOLDERS

Wholesale and Retail. Finest Goods at lowest
prices. Send for Circular.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
STORE—309 Broadway, New York.
Factories—69 Walker St., and Vienna, Austria.

R. M. Brundige,

CHINA, GLASS & FANCY GOODS,
English and French Dinner and
TOILET SETS,

HAS REMOVED TO
877 & 879 BROADWAY,
(Upstairs).

During my temporary removal, I will make
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS for CASH BUYERS.

THE GEM

"THE GEM" is the most
powerful and portable Opera
and Field Glass combined,
ever made. It is largely in
use in the Army and on the Plains. Illustrated
Price List of this and other Glasses, Microscopes,
Telescopes, Barometers, Compasses, etc., sent free
to any address.

R. & J. BECK,
Manufacturing Opticians,
PHILADELPHIA.

BURNETT & SMITH,

58 Broadway, New York City,
Transact all classes of Financial Business for
Army Officers.



WM. C. EMMET & CO.,

Sole Manufacturers of the

CELEBRATED

Original Green Seal

MEERSCHAUM SMOKING

TOBACCO,
74 FINE ST., NEW YORK.

BOYLAN & CO.,

135 GRAND STREET NEW YORK CITY.

MILITARY CLOTHIERS,

Army, Navy, and National Guard.

Band and Police Uniforms a Specialty.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, ARMY
NAVY AND NATIONAL GUARD.

Contractors for the States of New York, Mass., Conn., New Jersey and Michigan.

HOWARD ACKERMAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. R. ACKERMAN'S SON,

No. 712 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

UNIFORMS—

FINE IMPORTED WOOLEN FOR CIVILIAN DRESS

ESTABLISHED 1833.

HATFIELD AND SONS,
ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,

832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

All the Latest Designs in Imported Wooleps for Civilian Dress.

SPECIALTY.—Goods for Staff and Line Officers' Service Trousers and Blouses.

ARMY AND NAVY GOODS,
DEPOT OF THE PACIFIC.

A. J. PLATE & CO.,

418 & 420 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers and Importers of the NEW REGULATION CORK AND FELT
HELMETS, CHAPEAUX, CAPS, BELTS, SWORDS, SHOULDER KNOTS, SHOULDER
STRAPS, EPAULETTES, Etc., Etc.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

WARNOCK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

NEW HELMET,

ARMY AND NAVY EQUIPMENTS

Dress Hats, Helmets, Chapeaux, Swords, Belts, Knots,
CAPS, AND SHOULDER STRAPS.

519 BROADWAY,

N. Y. CITY.

ORDERS
BY MAIL

Or Express

PUNCTUALLY AND ACCURATELY
Attended to, at Wholesale Prices, at the
MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT OF

DOYLE & ADOLPHI,
267 & 269 Grand Street,
NEW YORK.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 30 YEARS.)

Viz: LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SUITS,
GLOVES, SHAWLS, SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
Ladies' Underwear, Infants' Wear, Corsets, Lace
Goods, Notions, Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Jewelry, etc.
We will send upon application our

Illustrated Fashion Guide,

Descriptive Articles with Prices attached, which
we are assured will prove a valuable reference in
Shopping.

For reliability of our firm we would kindly
refer you to any Business or Banking House in
the Union, or to the Publication Office of the
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Samples Sent on Application.

DEMUTH BROS., Manufacturers of



Artificial Eyes for Taxidermists and Man'f'urers.
Also, all kinds of Glass Work done to Order.
Catalogue Free of Charge by Mail.
69 WALKER ST., NEW YORK.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

How many persons, especially those connected
with the Army and Navy, complain be-
cause they cannot get good Wearing and good
Fitting Boots and Shoes. By sending a postal
card, with name and address, you will receive in
return, free of charge, a

Handsome Illustrated Catalogue,
containing over 100 styles and designs of Fashion-
able Shoes both for Ladies and Gentlemen—to-
gether with Rules for Self-measurement, to which,
if proper attention is given, you can be fitted as
well as if you were in New York in person.
This will prove to be of especial value to every
Officer and Private in the U. S. Service. Having
my own manufactory, I can give Special atten-
tion myself to measures of Hand Sewed
work. Please Remember, it will only cost you
one cent to receive this Catalogue, when you
will be enabled to judge for yourself.

GEO. F. BATES, 325 Grand St.,
Established 1844. NEW YORK.

MARCUS WARD & CO.'S

ROYAL IRISH LINEN

Writing Paper

MADE FROM PURE LINEN CUTTINGS
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

611 & 613 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.